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VOL. XCII., NO. 112. VICTORIA DAILY COLONIST, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1904. FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

FINEST
English Cutlery
Imported direct from Sheffield. We have just placed in stock another shipment of
FRUIT FISH DESSERT SETS Pearl and Ivory Handles, in doz. & half sets
GAME, MEAT, FISH CARVERS
An opportunity of procuring the best at smallest cost is presented here as they run as low as $4.25 per set.
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Samples and Particulars Upon Application.
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NEW STOCK JUST IN
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Finest Ceylon In 1-lb. Jute Packages Only
GREEN, RED, LEMON LABELS.
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Loaded with Ballistite Powder
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CARRY A FULL LINE OF
BUILDERS HARDWARE
At prices that defy competition.
N.B.—We don't talk about our neighbors, but just sell hardware.

Important to You and You and You
As an all-round place to buy Household Necessities,
Hastie's Fair Cannot Be Beat
We know it. Compare prices and you will know it.
77 GOVERNMENT STREET. 77 GOVERNMENT STREET.

GRISTING $1 Per Ton
Attended to while You Wait
Bring us Your Grains
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING CO. LD.

Praise For Kuropatkin

St. Petersburg Critics Think His Tactics a Feat in Military History.

More Cheerful Air Now Prevailing at the Russian War Office.

Cessation of Operations Is Due to Exhaustion of Both Contestants.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—With the closing of the week, the semi-panic produced by the heavy reverse sustained by General Kuropatkin's army last week has, in a great degree, disappeared, and a much more cheerful air pervades the war office. The great calamity which threatened to engulf the Manchurian army has been avoided. General Kuropatkin has again display consummate skill in preventing Field Marshal Oyama from reaping the fruits of victory. By withdrawing his shattered left wing under shelter of the right centre, he succeeded in the gigantic task of taking 50,000 wounded off the field of battle, and more than this, according to all indications, he reorganized and reformed his broken legions and again confronts the Japanese across the Shakhe river. A resumption of the conflict on a large scale is believed to be imminent

That General Kuropatkin, after losing close on to 40,000 men, was able to assume the offensive within a fortnight constitutes a feat in military history. There was an impression early in the week that he was concentrating forces on his right and centre to avoid being driven off the line of the railroad, which might have embarrassed the retirement of his left, but now he has had ample time to withdraw and the situation shows that he is more determined than ever to secure strong advanced positions across the Shakhe.

It is known that the left has actually pushed forward slightly and the idea that the operations contemplate only rear-guard actions seems negatived. Nevertheless, despatches to the Associated Press from Mukden today say that Kuropatkin has been fortifying positions on the Hun river behind him, which might indicate that he purposed only to make an active defence below Mukden. Another advance by either side would combine a movement by flank, but no evidence of anything of the sort has yet occurred.

The general staff attributes the cessation of operations to the natural exhaustion of both sides, but does not offer a clue to what it anticipates. The news of the capture of Shakhe town, at the intersection of the Shakhe river and the Mandarin road, was received with great satisfaction here. The taking of the town is considered an important strategical gain, placing General Kuropatkin in complete mastery of both sides of the Shakhe river between the railroads and the Mukden-Bentsiaputze roads, and assuring his communications against the possibility of being cut off from the south. The only point on the left bank of the Shakhe river remaining in the hands of the Japanese is Lamuntung, within rifle shot of the railroad bridge. This bridge has presumably been confounded with the Shakhe station, five miles north, the report that the Russians had bombarded the station applying to the bridge, as the station is now beyond the reach of their operations.

The heavy concentration of both Russians and Japanese between the Mandarin road and the railroad makes certain a tremendous collision at this point. The Associated Press learns that a portion of the eighth army corps, which had reached Harbin, is hurry southward.

While the Japanese evidently are determined to pursue the policy followed by them since the beginning of the war, of concealing the extent of their losses, the war office believes that their casualties must be at least three-fourths as great as those of the Russians, probably in the neighborhood of 30,000.

The weather has again become clear, but it is very cold and the soldiers are reported to be suffering. A correspondent wires that twelve Japanese were found Friday night by a detachment of Cossacks. They were unconscious and half frozen and were conveyed to the Russian camp, where they were cared for.

NO CHANGE AT FRONT.

London, Oct. 22.—A despatch from Tokio to the Japanese legation dated today says Field Marshal Oyama reports that there was no change in the situation at the front October 21st. He adds that the left army thus far have captured a total of forty-three Russian guns. Japanese scouts discovered 200 Russian dead near Changliampao October 20th.

DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

Bomb Exploded in Barcelona During Minister's Trip Through Streets.

Barcelona, Oct. 22.—What is believed to have been an attempt upon the life of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and of Public Works Salazar occurred today. A dynamite bomb was exploded in the street while crowds were welcoming the minister, who had come here to preside at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. No one was injured but the buildings in the vicinity of the scene of the explosion were damaged and the crowds were thrown into a panic. Several arrests were made.

The police believe the explosion to have been the work of a group of anarchists, who have been concerned in previous similar outrages.

PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Santiago, Chili, Oct. 22.—A definite treaty of peace between Chili and Bolivia was signed yesterday. The German Emperor is appointed arbiter in case of difficulty. Bolivia renounces all rights to a port in the Pacific and Chili guarantees the construction of a railroad between La Paz, Bolivia, and the Chilian port of Arica.

STILL MORE JAPANESE.

Possiet Bay, Russian Manchuria, Oct. 22.—A Japanese torpedo boat has been sighted at Gashevich bay in the extreme northeastern part of Korea, not far from Possiet bay. A number of Japanese spies have been arrested in this neighborhood, which is believed to foreshadow the commencement of Japanese landings near Possiet bay.

AGAIN A DENIAL.

New York, Oct. 22.—In view of recent publications to the effect that Vice President Hayes of the Grand Trunk had resigned or was about to transfer his services to the Gould system of railroads, it was announced today that Mr. Hays positively had no intention of leaving his present position and that he desired to deny any and all reports to such effect.

SECOND THOUGHTS BEST.

St. Petersburg Authorities Reverses Decision of Vladivostock Prize Court.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—The admiralty council sitting as a supreme prize court today, annulled the judgment of the Vladivostock prize court in the case of the British steamer Allanton, seized June 16th by the Vladivostock squadron, and her cargo. She will be released forthwith. The council, however, held that suspicions entertained justified the vessel's detention.

Great Exhaustion Enforces A Calm

Reports From the Russian Headquarters Places Ten Days' Losses at 80,000 Men.

No Big Developments Are Expected at Mukden for Several Days.

Mukden, Oct. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The Japanese hurriedly evacuated Shakhepu, three miles east of Shakhe station, on Thursday night in order to escape being surrounded. Under the cover of Thursday's fog they had surprised the advance guard of one corps on the Russian right flank. The latter repaid this with interest in their own coin, taking Shakhepu on the flanks and not leaving the Japanese any alternative except a hurried flight. They abandoned a quantity of arms and ammunition. Several Japanese came into the Russian lines and voluntarily surrendered.

The total losses during the ten days' fighting (the correspondent does not mention whether they were Russian or Japanese) were 40,000. According to information from the advance posts the night of October 20th passed quietly. No big developments are expected for several days. The Army Messenger today announces that the Russian column eastward advanced October 18th and occupied without resistance Wantun pas sand the valley of Huan pass, lying eastward. Wanfun pass is part of Kiotu pass and on the same parallel as Shakhepu on the road to Fushan and Bentsiaputze.

The Army Messenger also confirms the reports that a detachment of the Twentieth rifles, under Captain Dembosty, raided the Japanese lines during the night of October 18th and brought back two Japanese guns minus their breechlocks

Field Marshal Oyama counter offensive was definitely checked with loss of men, guns and munitions. General Kuropatkin's army extends along a line running over twelve and one-half miles south of Mukden, and is supported by strong positions on the Hun river. The present calm is enforced by the exhaustion of the armies on both sides which lost in killed and wounded 80,000 men during the ten days' fighting. There is every indication that the battle will be resumed soon and that a decisive result will be achieved.

HAVE EVACUATED SHAKHE STATION

Jap Forces Retreat to Position of Greater Strategical Value

Mukden, Oct. 22.—The Russians on Friday and Saturday bombarded the villages of Lamuntung, Shalundtz and Shayantzy and Shakhe station, which the Japanese have now completely evacuated. A party of Russians approached on a hand cart to a point within a mile of the station and fired on the Japanese.

The Japanese replies to the artillery fire were extremely weak, but the rifle fusilade of the outer trenches is incessant. It is only possible to bring up provisions and water by stealth and at night, as the Japanese riflemen pick off the drivers.

GREAT STORM IN ALGIERS.

Ainsefra, Algeria, Oct. 22.—A terrific storm burst over this region today. The river overflowed, sweeping away many houses. The loss of life is considerable, but the extent of the disaster is not known. The damage to property was enormous.

GENERAL OKU'S LOSSES.

With the Japanese army (General Oku's) in the field, Oct. 19, 4 p. m., via Fusan, Oct. 22.—The Japanese (left army), report their casualties to date as 5,100. This include comparatively few killed, although many were only slightly wounded. Five thousand Russian dead have been buried by the Japanese, who estimate the Russians removed about 2,000. This morning the armies lie facing each other a few miles apart. Ten miles south of Mukden the Russians maintain an offensive attitude, they are attacking the Japanese lines night and day, but they are being repulsed with heavy loss. After one attack, Monday night, October 17th, the Japanese found 500 Russian dead close to the Japanese line. Attacks occur along the entire front of the three armies.

Saint Alice
Natural
Mineral
Water

Rupture Is Now Complete

Severance of Diplomatic Relations Between France and the Vatican.

Chamber of Deputies by Decisive Vote Approves Government's Course.

A Boisterous Session During Which Some Strong Language Is Used.

Paris, Oct. 22.—By a decisive vote of 325 to 237, the Chamber of Deputies tonight approved the government's course in the matter of the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican by the recall of Ambassador Nisard. The vote was taken after a boisterous session, in the course of which Deputy Baudry D'Asson called Prime Minister Combes a "brigande," and was restrained with difficulty from personally assaulting the premier.

In his speech M. Combes replied to the criticisms made during the two days' debate in the chamber. He said the rupture showed the impossibility of continuing the present concord between the church and the state. The Vatican had sought to discipline the bishop of Laval before an ecclesiastical court, which the French laws did not recognize. The Royalists had charged the bishop with frequenting a Carmelite convent and writing love letters to the nuns.

Christian charity, the premier said, ought to save and protect the bishop against the Royalist charges, but it was evident that Satan was continuing in his work.

M. Combes said Pope Pius X. had seized upon the incident of the bishop of Laval in order to disavow the policy of Pope Leo. The real reason for the prosecution of the bishop, he declared, was that the latter respected the laws of France and refused to recognize the preponderance of religious over civil power.

"In the light of such incidents," said the premier, "the separation of church and state has become inevitable. Those who advise a revision of the concordat are dupes who would condemn the government to final humiliation.

"I am in favor of a free church, but with the same freedom as our other institutions have. It is the Pope who wants separation. He was not enslaved to the state and he enslaves the church. I am not one of those who will perform penance before popes. I have neither the age nor the taste for such practices."

M. Ribott took exception to the remarks of the premier, declaring him to be flippant. After an acrimonious debate the vote was taken.

Revolutionary Activity Apparent

Authoritative Denial of Recent Attempt on Life of Emperor.

Great Mass of Pamphlets and False Seals Discovered Among Jews.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—The Associated Press is authorized to deny the report printed by the Soir of Paris yesterday to the effect that there was an attempt on the life of Emperor Nicholas on Thursday, in which there were eleven victims.

The police continue to discover in various parts of Russia, and notably in the south and in Poland, evidences of revolutionary activity such as was described in the St. Petersburg despatch to the Associated Press on October 8th. According to reports received at the ministry of the interior, most of the revolutionary literature that is being disseminated comes from Jews.

At Minisk, a great mass of proclamations, pamphlets, false seals and passports were discovered in a Jew's lodging together with evidences that they came from abroad for distribution throughout Russia. At Kerch a Jew reservist, who escaped service on account of physical disability, was found printing addresses to reservists, urging them not to join their colors. At Toula, where an infernal arsenal was located by the police, several Jews were arrested for fomenting strike disturbances and street manifestations among workmen. At Gredno a Jew was arrested at the railway station whose baggage was full of revolutionary literature. At Odessa the police on October 15th surprised in a Jew's lodgings a meeting of revolutionists, socialists and anarchists, and during the attempt to arrest the participants a police officer was shot. At Vitebsk on the same day, some Jews were arrested for gathering at the theatre and distributing proclamations.

PAPAL POLICY WILL ESCHEW POLITICS

His Holiness Preparing Circular to French Clergy Which Avoids Subject.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Pope is now working on a circular to be addressed to the French clergy. It will make no reference to politics. The Pontiff will merely encourage the social and religious action of the clergy.

The fact that there will be no allusions to politics in the circular is looked upon here as ending the policy inaugurated by the late Pope Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla, former papal secretary of state, which aimed at the transformation of the French Catholics into supporters of the republic, Pope Pius' recommendation being a union of all good catholics to defend religious institutions.

The prevailing feeling among the Pope's advisors regarding the attitude of the Vatican at the coming elections seems to be not to abolish the decree forbidding Catholics to vote, the Observatore Romano, the organ of the Vatican, however, in unofficial articles advises the faithful to vote when it is considered advantageous to do so, in view of local conditions.

ARMED MEN NOT FOUND.

Colon, Oct. 22.—Official investigation by the military authorities discloses the fact that the reported presence of armed men at Culebra is untrue.

Panama, Oct. 22.—General Davis, governor of the Panama canal zone, authorizes the Associated Press to deny the reported disturbances at Culebra or at any place in the zone, or in its vicinity. President Amador confirms what General Davis says.

NO LIGHT THIS WINTER.

Failure of Oil Steamer to Reach Siberian Town Will Work Hardship.

New York, Oct. 22.—A London cablegram to the Times quotes the London Times insurance correspondent as saying: "The steamer Canton, chartered to take oil, etc., to Nicholaviesk, at the mouth of the Amur river has been unable to reach her destination owing to ice. In consequence of the failure of the Canton to deliver her cargo the unfortunate inhabitants of Nicholaviesk will be without light during the Siberian winter."

ANOTHER SHAMROCK.

Sir Thomas Lipton Hints That He Will Try Again for America Cup.

London, Oct. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton entertained about 300 officers and men of the United States cruiser Olympia at the Crystal Palace today. Sir Thomas toasted the American navy and said he had good reason to know the merits of American seamanship, "and also of American generosity, gauged by the number of lickings they have handed out to me." He expressed the hope however, that at no distant date he would take another Shamrock to America.

Sir Thomas Lipton's health was drunk to the accompaniment of rousing cheers, with a "tiger" for Shamrock IV.

Divorce Question Before Conference

Bishops Refuse to Accept the Compromise Measure of Deputies.

Question Will Again Come Before Convention for Argument This Week.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 22.—At the close of the fifteenth day of the Episcopal general conference the house of bishops and house of deputies were still at variance on the question of marriage and divorce. The issue will be taken before the latter body next week for the third time during the convention, the bishops having declined to accept without amendment the compromise measure adopted by the deputies on Thursday.

The amendment to the divorce canon originally agreed upon by the bishops forbade the remarriage of any divorced persons, the deputies declining to alter the old canon which permitted the remarriage of the innocent person in a divorce for infidelity at any time. As a compromise the deputies later amended the original canon so that the innocent person could not be remarried within the church within one year after the divorce. The amendment also exonerated clergymen from all censure should they decline to perform the ceremony.

The house of bishops today amended the compromise so that a bishop will not be required to issue a license for the remarriage of the innocent person, even should the court evidence be satisfactory, but will be merely called upon to declare in writing that in his judgment the case of the applicant conforms to the requirements of the canon.

The bishops also amended the clause referring to the administration of sacraments so that if any priest is in doubt as to the regularity of the marriage of any person he shall refer the case to the bishop.

The house of bishops today concurred with the deputies in the adoption of an amendment introduced by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, of New York, by which special forms of worship for foreign congregations affiliated with the church are permitted.

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.—Right Reverend Randall Thomas Davidson, archbishop of Canterbury, landed here this evening.

DEADLOCK IN AFFAIRS OF SCOTCH CHURCHES

Judgment of House of Lords Ordered to Be Applied Immediately.

Edinburgh, Oct. 22.—By a majority of three to one the Court of Session here today ordered that the judgment of the House of Lords, August 1st, be put in the hands of the twenty-four free church ministers who opposed the union of the free church of Scotland with the United Presbyterian church. The whole of the property, valued at about $55,000,000, will be applied immediately. A petition to this effect was before the court a week ago, when it became apparent that the differences between the free churchers and the united free churchers were irreconcilable, and asking that they be placed in possession of the church property in dispute.

United free churchers informed the court that they intended applying to parliament for relief from the existing deadlock and asked for a postponement of the judgment until parliament was able to straighten out the difficulty. The majority of the court, however, decided that they had no decision in the matter and that the House of Lords' decision must be promptly put in operation.

COUNTERFEITERS CAUGHT.

U. S. Secret Service Men Capture Makers of Spurious Austrian Notes.

New York, Oct. 22.—United States secret service officers tonight arrested five alleged counterfeiters of Austro-Hungarian 20-kroner bank notes and seized the counterfeiting plant. The names of the prisoners are Louis Glatt, Simon Goldfiisher, Bernet Blaur, Maer Elin and Nathan Rubert. The plant for the manufacture of the notes was in Union avenue, The Bronx, in a house in which were found two printing presses, six copper plates for notes, three lithographing stones, 1,500 notes printed on one side only, 500 paper blanks for other notes and paper sufficient to print $30,000 worth of spurious notes.

Bungling Officials

Member of Census Staff Resigns Rather Than Manipulate Returns.

Costly Errors In Management of Work Under the Liberal Rule.

Huge Graft Permitted In Order to Satisfy the Party Healers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Oct. 22.—Hector Washington, an old-time Liberal and for two years a member of the census staff, is out with a statement explaining reasons for resigning his office in 1902. He shows that the cost of the last census reached the enormous total of $1,200,000 and is not yet finished, whilst that of 1891 was less than $600,000. He says the enumerators, a few days after they got to work, were recalled to central points to get new instructions, and as there were 8,800 enumerators engaged at $3 a day, the extra cost of this blunder amounted to $264,000 on an average of ten days each. Later the pay of the enumerators was changed from per diem allowance to piece work. This caused a big row, and to satisfy the enumerators they were permitted to charge for extras to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars. This was principally the cause of the costliness of the census. Mr. Washington proceeds to mention some of the errors which had to be corrected at a great cost. For instance, it was discovered that there was an anomaly in schedules four and five as regards the area in field crops and the area of crops reaped; these had to be reconciled and thousands and hundreds of thousands of figures had to be changed. Mr. Washington points out that there were discrepancies in the returns of fallow land compared with pasture land, and also forest area. The figures of these had all to be manipulated to make them agree, and rather than be a party to these changes, Mr. Washington threw up his job in disgust.

Premier Laurier arrived in town tonight from his Ontario tour. He will endeavor tomorrow to straighten out the Liberal differences in the fight.

The executive of the Canadian association for the prevention of tuberculosis met today, Lord Minto presiding. Reports of an encouraging character from all parts of the Dominion were received. The application of the British Columbia association for affiliation with the parent body was accepted. Petitions are to be sent out asking every province to establish one sanitarium within its bounds.

A GENUINE BLIZZARD.

Nagaunee, Mich., Oct. 22.—A genuine blizzard has been prevailing throughout this section for several hours. Two inches of snow has fallen. Similar conditions prevail at Calumet, Mich., and Fond Du Lac, Plymouth and Marshfield, Wis.

NEWFOUNDLAND ELECTORS.

Campaign Has Been Officially Opened With Nominations.

St. John's, N. F., Oct. 22.—The general election campaign was officially opened yesterday, candidates being nominated for all the constituencies. The government party, led by Sir Robert Bond, nominated a full ticket of thirty-six names. The opposition, led by former Premier Whiteway, Winter and Goodridge, nominated thirty-five candidates, allowing one member, Cashin of Ferriland, to secure his election unopposed. The polling will take place on October 31st.

NERVY PAYMASTER.

Refused to Be Held up, and Himself Attacked Armed Highwaymen.

New York, Oct. 22.—A daring hold-up was attempted this afternoon in Astoria, Long Island. Samuel Durham, paymaster for the Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company, who was on his way to Rickers' Beach with $2,000 to pay off the men employed there, was stopped by three highwaymen. The driver of the cab, LeRoy Williams, was fired at by the robbers and dangerously wounded in the head and right arm. As the attack began Durham jumped out of the cab, and while he shouted for help boldly attacked the highwaymen, who, on seeing other men approaching, fled.

SUBMARINES FOR RUSSIA.

Two Vessels Shipped From New York by Way of Hamburg.

New York, Oct. 22.—The American and Journal will say tomorrow: Two submarines for delivery to the Russian government, which had been brought so mysteriously to this harbor from the shipyards at Newport News, were shipped on the Hamburg-American line steamer which sailed at 7 p. m. yesterday from this port for Hamburg. At Hamburg the submarines will be reshipped to St. Petersburg, where they will be put together at once by experts who have sailed on the same steamer. Within less than a month these two boats will be shipped over the St. Petersburg and Siberian railroad for Vladivostock. The submarines had been taken apart, being separated amidships, and the four sections were loaded on the main deck of the Belgravia. These submarines are part of a fleet of these boats to be built by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company.

ANOTHER AMELIORATION.

New Russian Minister of Interior Unpigeonholes Important Document.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 22.—Upon the recommendation of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, minister of the interior, in revising the peasant laws in accordance with the imperial manifesto of 1903, the draft of the statutes regarding the trusteeship of peasant property, submitted direct to the council of the empire by the late Minister Von Plehve, has, by imperial order, been sent back to the provincial boards, created to review the work of the drafting committee. Under M. Stischinski, Von Plehve's assistant, who was head of the drafting committee, and whose services Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky upon his accession immediately dispensed with, these provincial boards were utterly ignored. Besides, it is announced that other reforms of the peasant law contemplated by the imperial manifesto will proceed energetically, the provincial boards and all classes receiving an opportunity to be heard.

Have We Got Your Order To Instal Electric Light?

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Because you will find on trial that it is cheaper and better than any other light.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd.

35 Yates Street.

Russians Estimate Loss At 46,000

Rough Report of Huge Total of Casualties of Which are 10,000 Killed.

Armies Receiving Fresh Supplies and Preparing to Resume Hostilities.

With the Russian Eastern Army Headquarters, by Way of Mukden, Oct. 22.—Both armies remain practically inactive. The Russians have reoccupied Tantziaputzy.

The Japanese hold a position on high ground close to the Shakhe river. There is a continual outpost fighting and sniping, and the batteries occasionally engage in duels westward. General Mistchenkof fought a brisk engagement October 20. He reports the capture of guns.

The two armies are receiving fresh supplies of ammunition and there is an indication of a renewal of hostilities, with the Russians taking the offensive.

The weather is cold. A rough estimate of the Russian losses during the recent battle places them at 45,000, of which 10,000 were killed. The correspondent of the Associated Press who filed this despatch, was attacked by Chinese bandits while riding to rejoin his corps.

LOGGER DROWNED.

Vancouver, Oct. 22.—(Special.)—H. John Johnson, one of the best known loggers on the coast, was drowned about midnight Wednesday by falling off a sailboat in Malispino straits. The boat was anchored for the night. Johnson got up for some purpose and fell overboard, while his companions, Alex. McDonald and Eric Johnson, slept peacefully on.

RUSSIANS MASSING.

All Quiet at the Front, but Preparations Being Made for Battle.

Tokio, Oct. 22.—The armies of Oyama and Kuropatkin continue to confront each other, but neither has again assumed the aggressive. According to a report from the Japanese Manchurian headquarters, telegraphed yesterday, the Russians are massing a heavy force against the right army, but the purpose of this force is not indicated. The report says: "In the direction of our right army two hundred of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Taitse river. They seem to have advanced to the westward. Two battalions of Russian infantry are posted in the neighborhood of Kaokuan Chai, and it is reported that 20,000 Russians are assembling in the vicinity of Kaotai pass. In the direction of the centre and left armies the enemy occasionally sends an artillery fire and also fifteen-centimeter mortars. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon of October 20 the enemy posted in the neighborhood of Sufamutai began shelling the Shakhe railway station. We captured 120 rifles and other munitions near Changliangpao on the night of October 20."

It is believed that the Russian casualties before the left army equals an army corps. The right army (General Kuroki's) reports fewer losses than the left army, but there have been greater Russian casualties before it. Last night the Russians fiercely attacked the left army, but were repulsed.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN SOLD.

Control of Road Acquired by the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

New York, Oct. 22.—Negotiations for the sale of a majority of the capital stock of the New York, Ontario and Western to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, have been practically concluded, according to the World, which says: "At a meeting of the directors of the former system to be held in this city November 9, they will be given an opportunity to accept the offer which has been made through President Mellen on behalf of the New York, New Haven and Hartford stockholders. Negotiations for the New York, Ontario and Western have been conducted by President Fowler and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who control 270,000 shares of the stock. The minority stockholders, who have been represented by a committee headed by James B. Clews, of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., are stated to have assented to the proposal, which is a sale outright of the assenting stock at 45, or a guarantee of 2½ per cent. in dividends.

"When the minority committee began its campaign to abolish the voting trust, it became necessary for the management to call in the services of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to save the control. This was done through the purchase of 275,000 shares, it is understood. At the ensuing meeting some weeks ago, stockholders were presented with the plans for terminating the voting trust which controlled the property. There were predicated on the acceptance by the stockholders of a new financial scheme involving the flotation of $10,000,000 in bonds, and the promise of a declaration at the meeting November 9 of a 3 per cent. dividend.

"It is stated that, control of the road being assured, it was then offered for sale to several lines, including the Wabash. But the competition was keen and the bid submitted by the New Haven is understood to have been more than the others were willing to meet.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY AIDS NATURE.

Medicines that aid nature are always most effectual. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy acts on this plan. It allays the cough, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions, and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. It is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. Thousands have testified to its superior excellence. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. For sale by all Druggists.

NOTES FROM ROSSLAND.

Rossland, B. C., Oct. 22.—The mining situation for the past week has improved beyond the expectations expressed in the last review. A week ago it was proposed that the Rossland Power Company's pipe line would not be finished for another ten days. As a matter of fact the line was completed yesterday and the water has been turned on with a flow of something over 100 inches. The mill is consequently now absolutely free from all difficulty and can never be hampered again in its water supply.

Good luck is also noticeable in other directions. The White Bear mill is ready for a steady run and the Northport smelter has overcome the difficulties of a shortage of coke. There is an increase in the total tonnage for the week, although the shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 fell off nearly one-half. All the shipping mines are preparing for winter work and there are excellent prospects for a steady run, with the gradual increase of the camp payroll to the extent of 200 men. The additions will be made at the War Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi, Jumbo, White Bear and Spitzee.

The tonnage of ore shipments from and crushed at the Rossland mines for the week ending October 23 were 5,935 tons, and for the year to date, 281,420 tons.

Ten Inch Guns On Battle Line

The Japanese Reported to Have Shelled Russians at Long Range.

Severe Weather Will Quickly Decide Question of Winter Quarters.

Mukden, Oct. 22, via Pekin.—Reports from the entire Russian front, beginning October 11, show that the centre army, from Tashan, and also the eastern army, behind Pienchiapu, continued cannonade demonstrations for three days. The Japanese on October 17 began shelling the headquarters of the western army and the staff retired. The Japanese used, it is understood, four nine or ten inch guns, the same, it is believed, they used in shelling the railway station at Liaoyang September 1.

The shells in the firing of October 17 fell on both sides of the railway, inflicting little damage. On October 19 there were demonstrations in front of the eastern army, where constant sniping continued at short rifle range at Pienchiapu, the apex of a triangular position along the Tang and Shakhe rivers. Pienchiapu is an exposed town on the Tang river. In the event of attack it would be untenable, in which case both armies would be left in positions in strong passes on each side of the water course, which, from present indications, is likely to divide the contestants throughout the winter. The tenacity of the fighting is unusual. The Russian troops persist in their efforts to retrieve their losses in artillery. It is reported that half the guns lost have been retaken. The cavalry on both sides are conspicuous in these exploits.

Although the Russian army has again been defeated and does not hold any of the battlefield, yet it has built mountain roads and transformed a region of three days' march by the construction of bridges, telegraph lines and defences since it emerged from the hills north of the Hun river on October 4, whither it was driven after the battle of Liaoyang. It recrossed the Hun river by bridges in four places with light baggage, as though expecting to retreat; then fought an unexampled battle, it still retained a line of battle, which, though seven miles on the east and ten miles on the west, is north of where it was attacked by the Japanese.

The vigilance of the Russians appears to justify the proclamation of General Kuropatkin that there would be no more retreating. The present cold weather, which is too severe to permit the shelter of soldiers in tents, will probably determine in a fortnight the question of winter quarters.

An Associated Press correspondent at the front says quiet continues. Scouts are at work and their operations lead to some skirmishing and to occasional artillery exchanges. The Japanese continue to come in twos and threes and give themselves up. Some, from the 20th and 41st regiments, say they are reservists sent from Japan to fill up the gaps in General Nodzu's army.

They complain of what they term the inhuman conduct of their officers and say the situation in Japan is far from good. They predict that complications will occur before spring. The rice fields, they say, are without the fertilizer commonly used, owing to the stoppage of the fish exports from the Island of Sakhalin. The taxes have been greatly increased, and the discontent of the people is growing owing to the refusal of the authorities to permit news of the war to be published. As evidence of this fact are cited the reports of attempts to work military trains between Tokio and Yokohama.

SPIES WATCH SHIPMENTS.

Spokane, Oct. 22.—Consignments marked "machinery," on fifteen or twenty flat cars stood in the Great Northern yards Wednesday night, billed to Yokohama, Japan. There is a report that these cars were in reality loaded with torpedo boats, and that they were visited in the yards by mysterious men, supposed to be Russian spies, who attempted to discover their contents. Everything was carefully covered with canvas. One of the strangers was well educated, and the others of rougher appearance. They took the car numbers and then disappeared. The shipment went to the coast Thursday morning. It is said that the strangers made enquiries of Yardmaster Osborne, but learned nothing from him.

POMMERY

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C. P. Wolley's Fine Address

Conservative Candidate for Vancouver Speaks at Boleskine Road Last Night.

D. B. Bogle's Splendid Speech on the Grand Trunk Pacific Deal.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, the Conservative candidate for the Vancouver constituency, addressed a meeting of the electors last evening in Boleskine road school house. Mr. William Graham occupied the chair. The school room was crowded to its limits to listen to Mr. Wolley, and the reception accorded to him and the other gentlemen who spoke would go to show that in that portion of the constituency at all events Mr. Wolley will poll an overwhelming vote. Amongst the audience were noted several prominent Victoria Conservatives. The candidate's speech was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience, who entered fully into the swinging style of the speaker and cheered, applauded and laughed heartily at the hits made. Mr. Wolley was in splendid spirits and has never been heard to better advantage. Mr. D. B. Bogle's speech following Mr. Wolley, on the railway question, was a magnificent effort and electrified the audience. His denunciation of the big Grand Trunk Pacific deal roused the audience to great enthusiasm, and his scathing and sarcastic arraignment of the plotters created a furore. Mr. Bogle's address on the railway question made a most profound impression on his hearers, to whom it came as a revelation of gigantic villainy being contemplated and to be perpetuated upon the people of Canada. Mr. Bogle has not done a finer bit of public speaking in this city.

The chairman briefly opened the meeting and introduced Mr. Wolley, who was received with enthusiastic applause, which he humorously acknowledged in characteristic style. The candidate then went to work in earnest and first proceeded to give the audience some reasons why he was the man who should go to Ottawa. Mr. McBride at Duncans lately said he had been obliged to tax this province 50 per cent more than it had been taxed before, also to deny the province many improvements and developments to which it was entitled. One had to understand the terms of union before one could understand what was meant by better terms for the province. He then explained the terms of union, illustrating by using the simile of a father and his sons. They find it is impossible to manage all the business, and so depute one to run the central organization or work, while the others should run the other parts of the business. This could not be done without contributions or allowances to keep up the family affairs. Each son was depicted as a province, and each sees what can be paid individually. Jack, the miner, far away from the centre, knowing nothing of what is going on at the centre. He then showed how one province, Nova Scotia, had protested against the terms and applied for better terms. Jack (British Columbia), up in the mountains, made such bad terms that he was out $17,000,000 in the deal in a few years. The speaker then described the difference of running this province, showing how expensive it was to run this province being taxed four times as much as any other province for its roads and bridges. It was different in a level country when one set of officials could manage the country easily. British Columbia on the other hand, had to have many sets of officials, enormously increasing the cost. British Columbia was also at a disadvantage geographically. This province would require about $9.50 a head to bring us up to the level of the other provinces. This province had borne much injustice. The thing to do was to find whether what the province was asking for was fair. Three times in the last three years a demand had been made to the Dominion government to appoint a commission to enquire into the question of taxation. The only answer had been a jibe from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said that if the province was overtaxed and was paying so much it was lucky indeed to have the money to pay. If a Liberal were sent back to the House it would mean that the people were not really in earnest in the matter. The whole thing in a nutshell was that the East had the votes, and the West could go to the devil for all the Dominion government cared.

Ralph Smith said the Conservatives had not raised this matter above a mere party issue. The answer to that was that every member who had gone to Ottawa had raised it in the House. It was not the Liberal party or the Conservative party that was concerned in this affair, but the people of British Columbia. (Applause.)

The speaker could not see how the electors could continue to send back members to support the present state of things at Ottawa as regarded British Columbia. Mr. Wolley then referred to Mr. Smith's answer to the question as to what sort of man Robert Borden was, and quoted the same Mr. Smith as having said Mr. Borden was absolutely honorable and straightforward and was incapable of falsehood. That was valuable testimony from such a source. Mr. Wolley then quoted Mr. Borden's remarks regarding the appeal of British Columbia for better terms, to the effect that if those claims are just relief will be granted immediately. Would it not be well to put this challenge to the test. It meant more than anything else to British Columbia. Dealing next with the railway question he said whatever man got in a railway would be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The question was as to how it would be constructed. It was to be built by the people's money, managed by a company, and it would be started from the East only. That was one way. If Mr. Borden were placed in power the railway would be started from many different points, including the Pacific coast. Under Laurier's scheme the West would benefit nothing by the construction. If built under a Borden government it would benefit all parts equally. The question of freight he referred to briefly, quoting the Laurier scheme as put forward by Mr. Lugrin.

Mr. Wolley advised his hearers if they wanted sport to attend the meeting to be held at Saanichton on the 25th. He quoted Mr. Lugrin's dramatic declaration that he wished to God he could meet Sir Hibbert Tupper face to face and ram his statement about the railways down his throat. Mr. Wolley promised he should have every opportunity to carry out his declaration. Mr. Wolley then denounced the administration of the Yukon, which he had visited frequently. The people there were robbed by French officials put in there to run the country. At Mount Sicker he had met a woman who had been in an official capacity in Dawson and told him of the scandalous condition of affairs, where members of the demi-monde controlled the officials and got claims recorded over working miners. Mr. Wolley recalled his meeting at Nanaimo in 1900, where he had told the miners about the Yukon thievery and challenged any man in the house to deny the charges made. Not a man replied to the challenge. Neither did the Liberals attempt a denial. He, therefore, took it the charges were correct. Sir Charles H. Tupper had challenged the government to give him a commission to enquire into those charges, and it was refused him, notwithstanding his offer to resign all honors and emoluments and a brilliant career if he could not prove his charges. It was a most sporty thing to do, but he was challenging on a certainty. If the people cared for the future of their country they should feel alarm at the condition of things in the north. The gold output was decreasing, mines closing, people leaving the country, although the country was known to be enormously rich. It was the gravest loss suffered in its history. He asked for a chance to go back to Ottawa and help to do away with those abuses.

The demand for a duty on lead had been met in part by a bounty—a half loaf was better than no bread. It was the best the Ottawa government had done for British Columbia so far. The demand for a duty on lumber of $2 per thousand had been ignored. Had it been granted this province would not have been made a slaughter house for the Puget Sound lumbermen. Hon. C. Sifton found it would hurt the farmers who vote for him if this lumber duty were imposed, so it was withheld. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was only a gilded figurehead and had no power as against such men as Sifton.

Mr. Wolley then explained the Northwest Territories and Manitoba butter bounties and showed how the lumber duty would have clashed with the butter bounty. He produced a square of low-grade Northwest Territory and Manitoba butter and showed how the flooding of British Columbia with this cheap, inferior butter hurt the agricultural industry of this province. It was a clear case of prtoecting the Northwest Territories and Manitoba where Sifton's votes lay to the disadvantage of British Columbia.

Mr. Wolley then proceeded to dissect Mr. Ralph Smith, politically. He produced an old election dodger of Mr. Smith's, and said Mr. Smith was the most elusive of opponents. He was now a party hack of the Liberals, although originally "independent," who was supposed to be a free man "doing the kingly acts." He quoted from Mr. Smith's published platform, first that he had been sent to the Dominion house to keep out the Chinese. The Chinese issue was not a live one in this election. He believed the word was not "exclude," but "extrude"—kick 'em out. (Applause.) He firmly believed in a white population for British Columbia and not a population of rice-eating Asiatic barbarians. (Laughter and applause.) The labor men had disowned Mr. Smith, there was no doubt of that. He referred to Mr. Smith's failure to live up to his agreement with the labor party who elected him on the plea that he forced to do as he was told because as thought he could do something better. He quoted from Hansard, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, regarding the alien labor legislation of the United States, when he denounced them as a blot on that country. Also, Sir Louis Davies to the same effect, when it was proposed to introduce a similar bill into Canada. Mr. Wolley described the course of the bill through the house, pointing out how Sir Wm. Mulock had emasculated the bill by eliminating the inclusive clause. The Conservatives in the Senate knocked out the bill. The history of the bill showed how much Mr. Ralph Smith's promises to his constituents could be depended upon. Mr. Wolley next dealt with the provincial act excluding Asiatics from the underground workings of mines. Mr. Dunsmuir had taken steps to procure the disallowance of the bill, and the quashing of the eighty convictions at Cumberland. And yet Mr. Ralph Smith and Mr. Dunsmuir were now hand and glove together in this campaign. A still greater surprise was the appearance of Mr. W. B. B. McInnes on the platform as a supporter of Mr. Smith. Mr. Wolley then described the savage attacks by Mr. McInnes on Mr. Smith. Had any man made such remarks about him (Mr. Wolley) that Mr. McInnes had used to Mr. Smith in the famous Nanaimo meeting, it would not be on the platform, but outside after the meeting. It was an amazing thing to see this man now on the platform supporting Ralph Smith.

Mr. Wolley would feel himself in honor bound to do what had been agreed upon between himself and his constituents. He cared nothing for the opinion of the East; he would be representing the opinion of the West. Mr. Wolley next dealt with the Treadgold concession, Mr. Smith denouncing it and his newspaper organ, the Nanaimo Herald, saying next day that it is a pretty good thing after all.

Surpluses and deficits, according to Mr. Smith, was the next subject, Mr. Wolley pointing out the ethical crime of surpluses connected with government, and showed that Mr. Fielding's continual surpluses had done the country great harm. George E. Foster when he found himself with a surplus, returned it to the country by abrogating the tea and coffee duties. The Liberals used these surpluses as a gigantic campaign fund. That money was used for political purposes where the vote was not particularly strong. It was a wrong way to use the people's money. He instanced the disgraceful incident of the Ladysmith wharf where the money was expended for Mr. Smith's political benefit. When the Liberals go about the country boasting about prosperity they were deceiving the people. He asked how much credit the people were going to give the Conservative party for the great things they had initiated. The Conservative party had done things and the Liberals promised things. He asked which they preferred, the Conservative party who had laid the foundations for Canada's progress and prosperity or the Liberal party that had promised so much and done so little. He advised the people to kick out every government that was found corrupt, until they got one that would act honestly. (Applause.)

Mr. D. B. Bogle complimented Mr. Wolley on his fine speech; it was the best he had heard in this campaign. There had been a great wave of prosperity over not only Canada, but the world. The Liberals have taken all the credit for this state of things. He then pointed out the necessity for railway communication, and referred to Hon. L. Tarte's insight into what Canada wanted and what should be done by means of railways. Mr. Tarte was promptly "submerged," but the need of Canada remained. The problem of transportation was there. Very little was heard again about transportation after Tarte's dismissal. At the close of the session Sir Wilfrid Laurier amazed the country by bringing down a railway contract to supply this need; all cut and dried, and railroading it through the house. He followed the course of that contract, and the second contract in which much more was given the contractors, who boasted they had driven the government to better terms. It was strange that a small party of railway speculators could secure such concessions when British Columbia, a part of Canadian territory, could not obtain even a hearing for its plea for better terms. He then explained the composition of the contracting company. The party bound in any way by this contract was not the tangible Grand Trunk Railway Company, but the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company composed of Senator Cox and a few of his friends. (Applause.)

Mr. Bogle next gave a lucid explanation of the details of the contract, emphasizing the $130,000,000 portion from Moncton to Winnipeg, and how the company is to own all that is worth owning, the government or people of Canada owning a right of way and two streaks of rust. Canada cannot borrow $130,000,000 at 3 per cent; that is admitted, but Canada would have to pay three and one-third per cent, while the company would get all the benefits from the arrangement. The country pays for all and owns little or nothing. It was comical to talk about government ownership in connection with this undertaking. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's explanation, which Mr. Bogle described as "flapdoodle," had to be translated into plain English for ordinary plain people to understand. Sir Wilfrid had explained that the reason why this part of the road should be dealt with in a special manner was that it would run through a new country, which would be better to be under the care of a private company, which could better meet the varied and varying conditions than the government could. He preferred a private company should have the initiative in this matter. Mr. Bogle showed how cunningly this affair had been worked to the disadvantage of the Canadian people. This manipulation of the contract was erecting a barrier which would forever render impossible the government ownership of railways in this country. Every producer in Canada was putting a mortgage of $150 on his energies in supporting this contract. What was Senator Cox getting out of it? Mr. Bogle explained in stirring terms with what those speculators would reap from "this monstrous scheme to shackle the people of Canada for generations." Mr. Bogle then dealt with the great shipping trust as an illustration. It was the Liberals who had always denounced the C. P. R. terms and argued that it was they who had made the terms in that matter so much the harder for the Canadian people. Better terms, it is true, might have been obtained for that work, but it was the Liberals who had decried their own country, used obstruction and all manner of impediment, but that railway was a splendid monument to Canadian genius. Mr. Bogle then described the aims of the promoters of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company. The main object was to fatten the value of their present investments in United States railways that they were trying to get the Canadian people to build the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. It was a scheme to ship Canadian wheat through Portland, Maine. There it was well known that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company has caused a great movement in real estate purchasing, while the ports of the maritime provinces supposed to be the Grand Trunk Pacific Company's terminals showed no such signs. Mr. Fielding had said that the government would trust to the patriotism of the Canadian shipper, but Mr. Bogle soon showed that the Grand Trunk Pacific agents would take care that the freight would certainly go to Portland, Maine, not to Moncton, or St. John, N. B., or Halifax, N. S. The policy of the Laurier government would certainly not prevail against the policy of the Grand Trunk Pacific. This was a road that would suck the life blood out of this country. One great sufferer by the Grand Trunk Pacific would be the Intercolonial. He then dealt with the Western portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Senator Templeman had received assurances from Mr. Hays that construction would be commenced from the coast simultaneously with the Eastern section. Until the Grand Trunk Pacific had built to Edmonton, or as long as they could possibly delay it, there was no hope for British Columbia in this Grand Trunk Pacific contract. That contract was not worth the paper it was written on; it was the case of the government of a sovereign power coerced by a party of speculators. How was this proposition to be put through? This Grand Trunk Pacific contract was a gigantic scheme for the Yukonisation of Canada; a scheme to enable a lot of grafters and plotters to secure what they want from the Laurier ministry. If this contract did not show corruption, what was corruption? It was boasted already in this campaign that the Liberal campaign fund was the largest ever known in the history of Canada. He held in contempt the poor man who sold his vote for $5 or so; but no language could describe the man of standing and position who took part in the debauchery

(Continued on Page Six.)

MARRIED.

HOOD-PRIOR—On Thursday, the 20th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by Venerable Archdeacon Scriven, The Hon. Francis George Hood, fourth son of Viscount Hood, of Mayfair, London, England, to Helen Kendell Mouncey, eldest daughter of Lt.-Col. E. G. Prior, of Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

CAMPBELL—At the residence of her brother, Alexander Campbell, Craig Ends, Mount Tolmie, on the 22nd inst., Margaret McGregor Campbell, aged 50 years, and a native of Argyleshire, Scotland.

The funeral will take place on Monday at 2:30 p. m. from above residence.

Friends will please accept this intimation

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Pride of The Island Lodge, No. 131

All brethren are requested to be at the K. of P. Hall on Tuesday, at 8 p. m., 25th inst., to meet the Past Supreme President, Bro. Aldridge, and on Wednesday at the Sir William Wallace Hall for a smoking concert, at 8 p. m. Sojourning members cordially invited.

J. F. MULLEN, Secretary.

AN ENTERTAINMENT

Entitled "The Vision of Fair Women," from Tennyson, will be given in the R. E. Sunday School on Tuesday evening, October 25, at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25c., children 10c.

Native Sons

Regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday, 24th October, instead of Tuesday, 25th October, as usual.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE

Tomorrow will be the last day but SIX to pay taxes to receive the abatement of one sixth,

CHAS. KENT,
Treasurer, Collector

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 23rd, 1904

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1 Qt. Pure Malt Vinegar	.20
5 Lbs. S. W. or Bayou Beans	.25
1 Bot. Sauce	.25
1 Bot. Catsup	.25
4 Lbs. Rice, Sago or Tapioca	.25
2 Lbs. Cleaned Currants	.20
2 Pkts Seeded Raisins	.25
1 Bot. English Pickles	.25
3 Pkts Corn or Washing Starch	.30
1 Pkt. Gold Dust or Eclipse Washing Powder	.25
1 Tin Spice, any kind	.10
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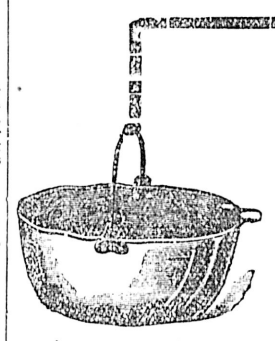
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NOTICE

All persons having clothing at the Tailoring and Dyeing establishment of the late T. W. Pierre will kindly claim in inside of 30 days.

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A. O. U. W. HALL

Wednesday, Oct 26th, 1904

First Appearance of Madame Myee and Her Pupils.

GRAND TRIPLE BILL

"AFTERNOON REHEARSAL," "FORGET-ME-NOT," "BARBARA."

Curtain at 8:15. Carriages at 10:30. Prices, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

VICTORIA THEATRE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27.

HENRY W. SAVAGE offers George Ade's quaint comedy—

THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN

A Strong Realistic Presentation of which Characters Live and Move with Vitality and Vigor. Presented by a powerful and perfectly balanced Cast of Players.

Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c.; Gallery 50c. Seats on sale Friday.

Coming, November 5: "As You Like It."

VICTORIA THEATRE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24TH.

John C. Fisher and Thos. W. Ryley present ISADORE RUSH, in the big London and New York Comedy Success—

Glittering Gloria

Direct from Daly's Theatre, New York; under same management as "San Toy."

Prices: $1.50, $1.00, 75c.; Gallery, 50c. Sale Friday. Coming, Thursday, October 27: "The County Chairman."

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper On the Political Situation

A Masterly Speech of Over Two Hour's Duration, In Which the Main Issues Are Fully Expounded.

The following is a verbatim report of the speech of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on Wednesday evening in the A. O. U. W. hall, Victoria.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has always been my good fortune and great pleasure to have a kindly reception and fairest treatment at the hands of a Victoria audience. I have had the honor of addressing people in this city when fortune favored my party. I have had the same honor when all the chances of war were not so fortunate, but I cannot remember the slightest difference in the courtesy and kindness and attention at all times displayed by the people of this good city; and I readily and with pleasure tonight render to you my grateful thanks, because, after all, ladies and gentlemen, it is some consolation when I find that I can come with my old and esteemed friend and colleague, Colonel Prior, and be pilloried in the same pillory by that charming and delectable journal, which he has mentioned to be the Victoria Times.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are criminals of the same color, we are equally bad. He has done horrible things. I and my father before me have done the most atrocious things, but there is a worse charge against the Tuppers than against the Priors. The Tuppers, I understand, are long-lived. You are therefore to tolerate all sorts of misdeeds and misdemeanors at the hands of the Tuppers, whereat the longevity of the Priors is not so great.

CHARGES AGAINST HIMSELF.

Now, I want to efface myself as much as possible from this fight. I don't shirk a bit the blows or charges. In fact, I feel, like the Colonel, a little elated about the attention paid me, but after all that is said and done, my head is not on the block any more than that of anyone else in this audience. All of us, whether we be Liberals or Conservatives, if we are not candidates, we stand with our party. We go in to win, or we go in ready to take our licking. Before I continue further, however, I want to plead guilty to one of the serious charges that has been laid at my door, because the quickest way to end a trial is to enter that plea. They charge me with having drawn my mileage allowance—mind you, I have served my country in Parliament for twenty-two years, and I was never beaten whether a Liberal Government or a Conservative Government was in power, and I stood in my native Province, where the people knew me best, and the only charge that is leveled against my character is leveled in the Province of my adoption—in the Province which I am proud to claim as my own with you, is that I drew my mileage for the Parliament of Canada from the city of Vancouver to Ottawa, instead of from the county of Pictou. I did it, but I don't think I will ever do it again—because I don't intend to sit again; but I want to tell that callow editor who writes for the Times that if I had drawn my mileage as from Pictou I might have committed a crime, but I drew my mileage according to law, and I did it right up to the handle—there was not a sixpence left. (Laughter.) Mileage is allowed from and to the place of residence only.

Col. Prior's Record

Sixteen Years in Commons Without Reproach

Now we will pass by that, because it is a very poor material. I may be the blackest man that ever lived; my father before me may have been just as black, and the whole of my ancestry so black that you would not give them a moment's thought, but what has that to do with the Grand Trunk Pacific? What has that to do with Better Terms? What has that to do with the taxes that are collected—the necessary taxation to carry on the Government of this Province? Idle as the winds. It has nothing whatever to do with it, except to blind the eyes of the dull, and to deceive the unwary in this election. Before I enter into the serious questions of the day, upon which the Colonel has dwelt for a moment, may I venture a remark or two, because, after all, these things do to take up a little bit of time, and perhaps in this short campaign it is intended that instead of getting down to the serious questions that confront us all we shall be side-tracked by these personal issues. I want to say as a Conservative, and a Canadian, proud of the record of the Conservative party (not pretending that that party has not made mistakes in the past, not pretending that individual members of it have not done wrong, and done those things which should not have been done) still proud on the whole of the record, I want in standing tonight with Colonel Prior on this platform, as he has kindly permitted me to do, and as a voter in the Province of British Columbia to bear testimony to the good things that I know and you know that he has done. Whatever may be said about Colonel Prior in connection with his errors, indiscretions, or otherwise, in the Local Legislature of this House, whether he was guilty or not guilty under the law of this land, he suffered the displeasure of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. No one is here tonight or in this campaign to deny that. He stood his punishment; he took it like a man. Whether guilty or not guilty, he has not attacked His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; he has not attacked or entered into any recrimination with those who were opposed to him, and Liberals and Conservatives in that issue were found on either side, because there were no party lines then drawn. But I have to say here tonight that with a long record in the House of Commons, where Colonel Prior in the Legislative Halls is known best, with a record in the Government of this country—and I was his colleague while he was a member of that Government—there is not a man living in Victoria, or any part of Canada that can point to him the finger of scorn. (Cheers and loud applause.) His record is clean and blameless, and the only way he may have displeased some was by his vehement advocacy of the rights of the Province of British Columbia not hitherto well understood either by the Liberals or Conservatives in the East. I was one of the Liberal-Conservatives in the East who did not thoroughly appreciate the claims and rights and demands of this Province, which I now know better. He was "par excellence" whether the Conservatives were in power, or the Liberals in power; your champion, your intelligent champion; he knew your case; he pleaded your case, and he bore his name above all the scandals that surround either Liberals or Conservatives who had to go under the fierce light of public opinion.

Skeletons in Closet

Mark Twain Furnishes an Interesting Example

Now, I say that his record on the whole is a splendid one, an excellent one, worthy of you, and worthy of the Province and worthy of Canada. (Cheers.) He is an Englishman born; he is a Canadian to the heart. (Loud applause.) What better material do you want? He is able here and elsewhere to defend himself and to take care of the interests which you may entrust to his care. But we have all something to learn, and one of the great humorists of the United States had once something to learn, also, in regard to public life. These are curious waters—political waters—as you find when you embark on them. I can speak from experience as an old politician, as I have already told you I have had twenty-two years of it. I will tell you something about it if you believe me—Mark Twain once said to himself that he had observed that when a Democrat or a Republican entered public life in the United States there had always been a horrible skeleton in the closet, and that when he came on to the platform that skeleton was trotted out, and all his sins, omissions and commissions were heaped upon him, and he was disclosed before the public to be an exceptionally bad man. "Now," said Mark Twain, when he had received the nomination at the hands of his townsmen, "I shall stand on the platform absolutely immaculate. What an advantage I will have over the Democrats and Republicans who have preceded me, because outside of my boyish pranks and boyish tricks I have lived a splendid exemplary life; I have done nothing wrong. I am really spotless." So on the platform he went. Thousands were to the right, and thousands to the left, and a sea of humanity was before him. Rising then, strong in the consciousness of his rectitude, he began to address his electors, when to his horror and dismay seven or eight little children of all sizes and colors—black and white—rushed up, and clasping him around the knees called him "Pa." He retired at once from public life, for he said the ingenuity of his opponents was something he could not tolerate or understand. (Laughter.) Now, then, ladies and gentlemen, I think the strength of our cause and the strength of our candidate in this riding is above the ingenuity of even the great Mr. Riley. Talking of poetry, our friend the Colonel spoke of a rhyme or word that rhymed with Prior. I remember getting into heaps of trouble when standing on the platform with our good old friend Mr. Barnard, who I am glad to see here tonight backing Colonel Prior, as Colonel Prior backed him in his campaign—I remember getting into heaps of trouble because I in an innocent way, and I may say rather in a very poor way, tried to ring in something about "Mr. Riley whom we value so highly." That was very weak and harmless, but Mr. Riley made the very speech of his life when he proceeded to attack the Tuppers generally for all their shortcomings and wrongdoings. We will leave poetry now, however, because this is about the time that you will be receiving dispatches as to the results of the elections. In fact, our old friend, the Times, will have them all in big type as to how many seats they are going to take in the Dominion Government election so shortly to take place.

ON THE LINES OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

In fact, I believe already there is said to be authentic information from Quebec—Quebec being the banner Province for our friends—or rather Mr. Riley's friends—to the effect that they are going to take seventy-five seats out of the sixty-five! Now, we have a hard road to travel. We have to buck up against that, so to speak, and it behooves us all to do a great deal. I believe Senator Templeman in an interview at Vancouver the other day—he seems to be running over to the Mainland quite a bit of late—he claims for British Columbia seven Liberal victories. That makes it pretty hard for the Colonel, but after all this election is not going to be carried on telegraphs from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, or Mr. Borden, or the other gentlemen who may come into the ring, but what we have to do is to confront the issues, and look them in the face, and decide them so far as we can and as best as we may when candidates and which party should be elected, because, after all, it is the struggle of parties, and on the merits of the parties the candidates should win. That is the way the Old Land has been governed. We have patterned our Constitution as far as we could after the Constitution of the Mother Country, and I think after all the best way is to find that the lines of the old leaders of our party who have set us the fashion would be well to follow. Look up those issues and live up to those lines, and go to the polls with the honest and sincere conviction that you are putting your vote in that box, not on the hope or on the belief simply that your party is going to win, but you are putting that vote in for the party which ought to win. Now, if that be a fair premise, let us look at the position of the Liberal party for a moment, and I would ask your patience tonight—we have time now, even in this short campaign, to put our best foot forward. We have time to put before you serious questions and serious arguments, and I hope I may follow out the ideal that I have suggested, and I ask your consideration in a very general way to some of these questions.

Fisher Fat Chickens

Suggest a Story With a Series of Morals

For instance, our friend, Mr. Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, is very proud lately of a scheme that he has got which he is instructing the farmers of the country on for fattening chickens. Now, it is all right to fatten chickens, but that suggested to me a very important process that has been going on in our nation's history for many years, and it is suggested to me by an old story—I have forgotten part of it, but the point I remember so well is this: That an old lady who had been sending chickens to market—not all chickens—sending hens and sometimes chickens to market, before the fattening process of Mr. Fisher was introduced, got so popular with the hens that when she came into the hen yard the hens used to come running forward to meet her and lay on their backs holding up their legs to be tied. Now, I don't want to offend any Liberal friends, but merely wish to illustrate part of my case when I say that the leaders of the Liberal party have got a large number of Liberals into the condition of those old hens, and no matter what they say is the panacea for Canada, no matter what the scheme may be, one thing or another, so soon as they proclaim it, no matter whether it be inconsistent with a previous cry, these old Liberals rush in and lay on their backs and hold their legs up to be tied. Some may say, "Oh, well, that is an easy boast," and it is an idle boast if I cannot make it good. Well, just let us go over some of the old political cries that have gone before, because we can judge a great deal of the present by what has gone before. For instance, do you remember when the beauties and the wisdom of the revenue tariff of 17½ per cent. ad valorem, with no specific duties, was preached to the good old Liberal standbys, and how they sat as you are sitting now, and cheered, and how their eyes brightened, their whole countenances lightened up and said what great statesmen Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mackenzie are—how they deal with these great questions of political economy—17½ per cent. ad valorem, that is the tariff for us. Well, there is a new tariff that Mr. Galliher, Mr. Justice Morrison, then member for New Westminster of the Liberal party, and Mr. Macpherson tell us amounts to 28 to 30 per cent. ad valorem on everything we consume in the Province of British Columbia, and the great old Liberals rush in and put up their feet to be tied, saying, "What great statesmen! Wonderful political economy; that is the party for us—17½ per cent.! Rubbish! Away with it. (Laughter.)

RECIPROCITY AND UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY.

And then you remember, again—reciprocity with the United States. Our whole fortunes were linked up in that. Here you were, out in this little Island, and there we were on the Mainland, or those that preceded me, on the Mainland, right next door to this great market of the world, teaming with millions and millions of people—all that you wanted to make you rich, all that you wanted to make you happy was to have reciprocal trade relations with the United States on the old basis of the '54 treaty. That is what the Liberals would give you when they got into power, and so the old Liberals rushed in again, put up their legs and had them tied, and shouted for reciprocity with the United States. "That is the thing for us." Now, years have passed since then, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after spending heaps of our money at Washington trying to bring about this reciprocity, comes back and says, "We are not sending delegates to Washington now; we don't require reciprocity with the United States." Well, as soon as this is said in rush the old Liberal hens holding up their feet to be tied, and exclaim, "That is the man we want." Reciprocity forsooth! (Laughter.)

And then, again, unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, with discriminatory duties against the Mother Land. "The Yankee dollar is worth more than the English shilling." Those were the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and when he said that the same old hens played the same old tricks. That was when he was Mr. Laurier, "a democrat up to the eyes," but today, ladies and gentlemen, why the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier says, "As a free gift we offer to the Mother Land for what she has done for us preferential trade—that is, duties discriminating in favor of England rather than against England." In come the old hens again, put up their legs to be tied, saying, "There is a true patriot; there is the man for us." (Laughter.)

SO WITH SURPLUSES.

So in regard to surpluses. If the ladies will excuse me for the expression—a quote by the book now—they were damnable in old times—"So much extra taxation wrung from the people of this country." A government had no right to have a surplus, and that was the prevailing idea with our friends the Liberals, and of course the old Liberal hens rushed in and hung up their legs to be tied, and exclaimed, "We protest against surpluses." Today you have against this all the figures paraded before you that the Liberals have brought about the largest surplus ever known before in the history of Canada, and great applause, yells and shrieks from the old hens of the Liberal party are heard.

SO WITH TAXATION.

Why, they called a solemn conclave in 1893 of all the bright and shining Liberal lights, including Mr. Blair. They met at Ottawa in 1893, with Mr. Fielding, the present Finance Minister, and they resolved a whole lot of things, but the thing on which they were strongest was—and they used the most expressive language to explain their views—that they "viewed with alarm"—mark you! That they "viewed with alarm" the amount of taxation that was being wrung out of the people of this land by the Government of the Dominion of Canada—and how much was it? Thirty-eight millions of dollars a year. Remember the figures, please, because I am going to refer to it again. It was a gigantic—a fabulous sum! They "viewed with alarm" a system which took $38,000,000 out of the people of this country for the Government of Canada. Applause or groans, just as you like, from our old Liberal hens, but in this year of our Lord, with the drums beating and the music sounding and the banners flying they come before you to tell you that instead of taking $38,000,000 out of you they propose to take from $70,000,000 to $80,000,000 a year out of you to govern the land (laughter and applause) and the old hens rush in and throw themselves on their backs and hold their legs up to be tied, and are strong in their praise of the Liberal party. (Laughter.)

SO WITH APPOINTMENTS.

Our worthy chairman (Mr. Harold B. Robertson) has referred tonight, and given us an illustration of some of the previous professions of the Liberal party. In eight years they were horrified to find that men who had served in the Parliament of Canada were rewarded by offices, high judicial positions, senatorships, billets in the civil service and so on. Those men could not have been independent. It was impossible, said the Liberals, that these men could have gone as your free and independent representatives to your Legislative halls when there were these bribes and inducements held out! Well, they have only been in for eight years, but they have, in my opinion, been in there for eight years too long. They have been in from 1896 to 1904, and in that time I believe they have simply trebled the number of gentlemen who have been rewarded by these positions—aye, having gentlemen who were representatives in the House of Commons with commissions in their pockets. (Cheers and loud applause.)

SO WITH FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

But it was in this Province in 1894—I refer to it with peculiar delight—it is a nasty pleasure, perhaps—it was in this Province that they got a most magnificent ovation, a tremendous reception at the hands of their Liberal friends. Lots of the good old Liberal friends who were present on that occasion have disappeared—some in the Senate, and others hold judicial positions, and some have gone to their reward (I don't mean to say their last reward; I would not like to say that)—but in '94 they came to preach to you the gospel—remember, this is their own gospel—"the gospel of Free Trade." Well, this was in '94—not 1904. But what does the gospel of Free Trade means? A duty of $7.80 a ton on rails that were free in 1894, and the old hens cackle just the same!

Now, I am going to do justice to them. They told you of the glories of Free Trade; how England had grown rich and strong under Free Trade, free to buy and free to sell, your shackles were to be thrown off, and you were to stand forth in your natural rights and independent spirit. Oh, it was grand! How the old Liberal hens cackled! Oh, they did cackle, and now, having chided them with this duty of $7.80 a ton on steel rails, which were free in the horrible days of protection—yet they still cackle. But I am going to do justice. The Liberals have gone a certain distance in the line of Free Trade, I admit it, even though it may cause the Colonel some uneasiness, because they have actually put false teeth and goats on the free list! Enough of all this pleasantry. Steel rails were taxed at the rate of $7.80 a ton, but there were two other items that your representatives, both Liberals and Conservatives, profess should have protection afforded them—both lumber and shingles. They are taxed $2 a thousand on rough lumber, and 30 cents a thousand on shingles in the United States. While that is true, the American stuff of that kind comes in to Canada free. Yet, while that duty on rails is imposed, and you are asked to support a Government that has refused the appeal of both Liberals and Conservatives in this Province with regard to the lumber interests, I don't believe the electorate of this Province will tolerate that sort of thing; it is certainly not "adequate protection." It is not Free Trade. It is a discrimination which is most outrageous, the most unparralleled in the history of Canada. I submit with confidence that in regard to that question which is familiar to many of you that the votes of the people of this Province will not be in favor of the condition of things as they have been going on under the Laurier regime.

Talk on Taxation

Reproduced from Laurier's Speech in 1893

I will put myself in the position of a gramaphone instead of using my own poor language, as it would take me some time if I attempted to elucidate the subject and explain it from a purely political economy point of view, and I can get here at the more readily to the language of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. It is explaining what this taxation means. This is at the time when the taxes of this country were $36,000,000—that is, the taxes obtained from customs and excise—$36,000,000 a year. That was in '93. An extraordinary thing about this is if I change two words—two or three words in that speech—it will apply tonight. I change, for instance, $36,000,000 to $70,000,000. That is the amount of revenue estimated for the Government of this country in the current year. That is between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000, according to the Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding. Now, I change Sir Wilfrid Laurier's figures from $36,000,000 to $70,000,000 in this extract, and I change the word Quebec to British Columbia, and then I propose to read to you his own language, and I ask you to drive it home. (Reading): "You have seen," he said, "those beautiful buildings on Parliament Hill. The Government which has its headquarters in those buildings take $70,000,000 or more in the form of taxation every year. The Ministers who spend that money you may be sure don't take it out of their own pockets; they take it from you, from me, from all the people of the country. That money is taken from our pockets by an ingenious system of taxation. The government wields a magic wand, the touch of which takes the money from your pocket without your understanding that the Government takes it for taxation. On these matters I am sure they would put an end to the policy that makes such things possible. The tax is levied indirectly. The effect is none the less to take the money from you and hand it over to the Government. Every one of you knows how much municipal taxes and how much school taxes you pay, and how much you pay for the support of the Provincial Government, but how many can tell how much they pay to the support of the Dominion Government. Take all the other taxes you have to pay, and add them together, and they don't amount to as much as you have to pay to the Dominion Government. Every pound of nails, every yard of cloth you buy from your merchant is the medium through which you pay taxes to the Dominion Government. I hold that we should have a series of meetings in the Province of British Columbia to explain these things to the people. The people don't pay as much attention to these things as they ought. If they were understood the present Government would be chased out of power just as the robbers were chased out of the temple." I ask you to drive home the language to the man. Was he a demagogue, or was he a statesman in 1893? If, as he said, the men who took $36,000,000 to govern this country were robbers and should be chased out of the country for taxing the people to that extent, what will the people say when a Government takes seventy to eighty million dollars a year to govern them. He is a man of flowery language. He may not have meant all he said. The Grand Trunk Railway found he was not a man of business. He has admitted it lately in Hamilton. Sir Richard Cartwright, however, is and always was a professed man of business—a financier. And let me invoke his own language, when we were only taxed thirty million dollars a year, this is what he said: "The average wages throughout the Dominion, not merely of the agricultural laborer, but of the ordinary artisan, rarely exceeded on an average $100 a man in each family a year, so at the present time we are administering our affairs so economically that we require to raise thirty million dollars. This, if you please, was in 1890. "Enough to maintain 100,000 families or 500,000 individuals in reasonable comfort without their doing one stroke of work. Sir, if we were to make a further calculation we would find that at least thirty days' wages on an average of every workman in Canada were required to defray the expense of our Federal Government."

HOW IT HAS WORKED OUT.

Now the Government of this country involves an expenditure of more than double that amount of money, and I say our Liberal friends are in an extraordinary weak position when they attempt to vindicate an expenditure so large and so great, and a little later on, if you will bear with me, I will show what sort of items go to swell this expenditure and bring about such an extraordinary state of things. Before proceeding to discuss the Grand Trunk Pacific, I ask of you ladies and gentlemen as you have been good enough to come to the meeting, to bear with me for a few moments while I discuss with you briefly a subject which Mr. Cowan is master of and which he has made his own. He will be able to put it before you in a much more comprehensive and convincing manner than I can, but in regard to which I assure you that he and myself, whatever may happen, will bombard the pre-

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sent Government, which does not entertain the policy of Better Terms with the Dominion, so long as there is an audience in British Columbia to listen to us. I say, no matter what you may be told, whether this is an issue in this campaign, it is an issue and will be an issue in the minds of every British Columbian who is willing to sit down for a few hours and think out the question, because there are no other people from the Atlantic to the Pacific in this Dominion of Canada so unfairly treated as you are being treated under the present system. You may know it, or you may not know it. It is no insult to a Liberal for me to invoke the language of Sir Wilfrid Laurier where he said with regard to Federal taxation—"That the people did not realize what the Federal taxation cost to each man and child was."

Better Terms

The Issue for Which Liberal Conservatives Stand

But what will come home more closely and more directly to the thinking man of this Province is the taxation that has already introduced the thin edge of the wedge, so to speak, in this Province to an extent unknown in any other Province of Canada, and all because the relations which exist between the Dominion and this Province are unfair, unjust and unequal, and not in accordance with any system of justice or fair-play, and under conditions which do not prevail in any other Province in Canada. I am not saying this in regard to British Columbia simply because my residence is in this Province, and it is my adopted Province. The Province of Nova Scotia, my native Province is just as dear to me as any Province can possibly be to any man. I have an old and respected colleague running for election in my old County, the County of Pictou, and it would grieve me to the heart if anything I have said could injure him for a moment. Even if these words would injure all my friends in that Province, I would say that none of the Fathers of Confederation, none of the Eastern public men understood or appreciated the extraordinary conditions that exist in this Province—an empire in itself, so far as territory is concerned—when they were sitting down to deliberate upon terms and financial arrangements that should exist between the Dominion and the Province of British Columbia. What is the position when we look at it in the face?

IT IS AN ISSUE.

The "Times" says this is not to be an issue. What is it to be? It is a stern, cold, hard fact that this Province owes some thirteen and a half million dollars which it cannot pay. It is a fact that although you have taxes the like of which are not known, and never were known, and never were necessary in any other Province in Canada, that you cannot pay your own way. It is a fact which can be proved up to the handle that the contribution from the Dominion treasury is absolutely ridiculous (Cries of Hear, Hear) as compared with the contribution of the Dominion Treasury to other Provinces. We have greater resources than any other Province and pay more into the treasury of the Dominion Government and receive less in return from them than any other Province. (Cries of Hear, Hear). Those are cold, hard facts. You have only a beginning of a most unpopular and detestable system of raising revenue from the people of this Province by the Dominion Government, but as long as you stand by it, and as long as the present terms exist, instead of having less of it you will have more of it. If that is not an issue in this campaign, isn't it time that it was made an issue? (Hear, Hear—loud applause.)

CONSERVATIVES PLEDGED TO IT

I stand here tonight with the Conservative party in British Columbia on the platform of Better Terms, if they receded from it I would leave them just as quick as I possibly could, and be a British Columbian first, last and always in this matter. The "Times" says I am selfish, I am looking for something. Well, I am to this extent—I don't want as a British Columbian to be taxed more than I ought to be as compared with other Canadians in other portions of Canada. I don't want to see this Province made the milch cow for the Dominion. I don't want to see the Eastern Provinces fatten on the Province of the West. I stand for justice, (applause) and our party in this matter stands for justice. (Applause.) And whether the "Times" wishes it or not, or Senator Templeman wishes it this is to be an issue in this election, and I will tell you why. I will tell you what hangs on the fate of this election—all party matters outside of that put aside—I say that when you have a pledge from our Leader, Mr. R. L. Borden (cheers) in a telegram which was addressed to myself, that the case which had been presented to him showed that the claims of British Columbia were unique, and were based on conditions which don't exist in the other Provinces, notably the physical condition—it was a case that appealed to him as one for enquiry. When he said that that case would have at his hands consideration with the intention of meting out to us justice according to the substantiation of the case, you have the issue before you to this extent, and you cannot get away from it, that when you elect, should you do so, supporters of a government that has never enquired into the claim, although it has been pressed upon their attention year after year, and one that has sent back the delegates of your Government (whether there were Conservatives or Liberals) year after year with no hand held out to them indicating a wish or intention to enquire into the subject when you are in the midst of a general election without any pledge to you to do you justice, or even consider the unique conditions of your case, if you send back supporters of the Government is there a man, woman or child within the hearing of my voice who would consider that we are entitled to any consideration or who would consider we have a particle of a case to represent? If, on the other hand, you take the words of the Leader of the Conservative party, who resents the treatment which has been accorded to us all these years, who tells us our case would have every consideration, is our case not strengthened by sending opponents of the present Government to Ottawa? Be it as it may, you may consider this issue is of minor importance, or you may consider it to be of greater importance, I tell you ladies and gentlemen, if any of you sit down to deal with the subject you will come to the conclusion that there is not an issue, and there could not be an issue, with regard to you electors, which is of greater importance to this part of the Dominion than this one, or to the future of this Province, for how can you hope for a speedy population. We want the people, the men and the money to develop the wonderful resources of this Province. It is a grand thing to put in reports and make speeches about the natural resources of this land. Well, they were here when the Indians were here. What we want are men; what we want is a population. That goes without saying.

A SOLID SEVEN FOR B. C.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I need hardly ask you to listen to me to prove we have a case. I mentioned to you that the Liberals and Conservatives had asked the Dominion Government for justice. I meant to say, that on several occasions you have elected men to the local Legislature with the authority to demand and insist upon Better Terms, and a financial readjustment, and these delegates have gone to Ottawa, and their mission was fruitless, and you know it, these delegates were as fruitless as the delegates from Ottawa to Washington, but there is this difference, while you have not the power to force the hand of Washington you have the power if you care to use it to force the power at Ottawa. (Cheers.) We have only seven representatives some one may tell me. Granted. Now, we are not all prophets, but there are prophets both on the Conservative and the Liberal side as to the result of the general election. It is not at all an impossible thing that in this fight of 1904 throughout the Dominion of Canada with these other issues I am going to refer to tonight involved there may come a pretty close vote, and seven votes of British Columbia, if they are all good and true to British Columbia, true to Better Terms, and true to the lumber and shingle industry, true to the land, and true to the fisheries and Provincial rights, these seven men might control the whole policy of the Dominion of Canada in a month. That is what we want them for. (Loud applause.) If we are true to ourselves and to our Province, we will walk forward with a solid phalanx in the hope that seven may yet have and exercise the power that the Government has not exercised for the benefit of the Province of British Columbia.

SIR WILFRID HAS REFUSED CONSIDERATION.

Now, what are the facts? You know that all these delegations have been fruitless, but you will tell us that Sir Wilfred Laurier is favorable to Better Terms. Some irresponsible stump speaker who came out to this Province a short time ago has been instructing my fellow citizens on all topics from '67 down to the present date, giving them the history of Canada according to his mind, and that gentleman says Sir Wilfred Laurier has promised Better Terms, while Br. Borden has only agreed to look into them. Now I am here tonight to say that there is no responsible man who can rise up in this audience be he Liberal or Conservative, and read the promise of Sir Wilfred Laurier to that effect. The only promise that I know of that he has made was in 1904 in the Blue Book of this Province, 4th January, 1904, and what is it? It is the worst possible position that a Federal Minister could take so far as our case is concerned. He absolutely repudiated, he absolutely denied that there should be a suggestion of an investigation of the case of British Columbia. That is to say, he will only consider it in a case where he will deal with the readjustment of the claims of all the Provinces on the same standing as it were. To use his own language "On a uniform and final basis."

DON'T WANT READJUSTMENT ON UNIFORM BASIS.

Now it is the uniform and final basis ladies and gentlemen, that brings about the grievous wrong under which this Province suffers, and will continue to suffer because they dealt with Provinces that were not mountainous. They dealt with Provinces that were not empires. They dealt with Provinces of which none of them could say 90 per cent. of its superficial area was mountainous. They dealt with Provinces that had nothing to compare with the physical conditions existing in British Columbia. They took a per capita basis for the subsidies and they adjusted those subsidies on those lines, and a readjustment of those subsidies on those lines will of course give the other Provinces a great deal more than British Columbia. Manitoba, as you know, the population has been pouring into it, but British Columbia comes out at the small end of the horn, and all that can be got out of the promise of Sir Wilfred Laurier is to readjust these subsidies on that basis. It is a poor basis for you ladies and gentlemen; a miserable basis for the Province of British Columbia. (Hear, Hear.)

BORDEN'S MANLY STATEMENT.

Take his despatch, and read it; read all he said in 1904.—(Reading.) "There has been no time to take into consideration the request from the different Provinces for readjustment," but he insists, however, on a uniform and final basis if the subject is to be taken up. To quote his own words—that is in 1904 after years and years of enquiry. Is it satisfactory? Compare it with the manly message from our leader, Mr. Borden. Let me be exact. In the telegram where he deals with that sanject, I will ask you whether it bears the stamp of honesty, whether it bears the stamp of a man of sincerity, or whether it is mere clap-trap. (Reading.) "Let me also say that I have given much thought to the conditions of British Columbia, which in your opinion call for special attention, in considering the financial relations between the Dominion and the Province. You claim that not only are those conditions exceptional and peculiar to the situation and physical character of your Province, but also that they are permanent in their nature. In my opinion they are such as to demand immediate enquiry and investigation to the end that any injustice so established may be immediately relieved." Can we ask more than that? Did we ever ask more than that? There is an answer from a man, a public man who has been in public life since 1896 under the fierce light of public opinion, who has never broken his word in public or in private. (Cheers.) There is his pledge in black and white (producing telegram.) There is the statement of a business man who explains when giving his pledge that he understands the point—the very point in our case, and states that our physical conditions demand this special consideration and this special treatment.

THE DEAF EAR TURNED TO US.

Now, then, we have had the deaf ear turned to the representations of our Prime Minister in this Province. This statement of Sir Wilfred Laurier is something of a deathbed repentance, but take that pledge at its best (I ask you to excuse me for repeating the point.) Remember, all he promises is the consideration of all the Provinces on a uniform and final basis. That is not satisfactory to us, but worse than that, I ask you to note what his promises amount to. I have referred to some of them. I don't do it offensively, but as man to man, and Canadian to Canadian. (Cries of Hear, Hear.) We must look at the past, and must understand what this gentleman's pledges amount to, and see how he attempts to trifle with public opinion. If anyone says has he successfully done it, I would say Yes. Because of the successful wave of prosperity that has prevailed over the whole world, success has favored him and the whole of Canada and the world, and this successful wave which has prevailed over the whole world would enable almost a child to stand at the helm and control the ship of state affairs since 1896.

SIR WILFRED'S PROMISE WAS BROKEN.

Now, I ask you to notice this, that this gentleman's readjustment of the conditions of the Province on a uniform and final basis took place in 1887. All of the Liberal leaders of Canada, and some of the Conservative leaders of the Provincial Governments met in the City of Quebec in 1887, at a convention held there, and drew up a most carefully considered plan and scheme under which Nova Scotia, my native Province, would have received five hundred odd thousand dollars, and the Province of British Columbia some one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. I am speaking from memory as to these figures, but be they as they may be, that scheme was drawn up. Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. Blair, Mr. Fielding, the present Finance Minister, and all these men representing the various Provinces were there. Now, I ask you to follow me just a moment. We got the pledge—at least there was a pledge given by Sir Wilfred Laurier to Mr. Fielding. I ask you to follow this, for it has been absolutely broken—not merely broken, but forgotten when that letter to Mr. McBride was written which I have just read. In the Halifax Morning Chronicle, dated the 1st February, 1892, the present Finance Minister, Mr. Fielding, in reference to a speech I had made in the city of Halifax wrote as follows:—

"Mr. Jones pointed out that at the Quebec Conference which was held in the fall of 1887, certain proposals were made respecting a readjustment of provincial subsidies and the granting of additional allowances, not to Quebec alone, but to all the Provinces. These proposals were agreed to by delegates representing the Governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba, and were subsequently confirmed by large majorities in the Assemblies of the several provinces named. Mr. Laurier, after the publication of the scheme, said he regarded it as fair and reasonable, and that he would support it. As a representative of Nova Scotia I thanked him for the assurances and I looked forward to the early coming of a day when he will be in a position to fulfil his pledge, and thus place in the treasury of the Province an additional allowance of $162,000 a year."

You will notice the additional allowance to Nova Scotia is over the proposed total allowance of British Columbia.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, you see I have referred to a very important matter there. The finance minister said that he had the pledge of the Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who in 1904 says he had not had time to consider it. The pledge goes unredeemed. He says he had not time to consider a pledge which he bound himself to in 1892. Consequently, you will see it is a mere subterfuge at the end of a long parliamentary term, and it is on its surface easily exposed.

I feel now that as Mr. Cowan is to follow me on this question of better terms, I had better leave this question, as I desire to deal with the railway question if your patience will tolerate it, and I must cut short my observations on this financial question for the present, hoping to have an opportunity at some future date of going a little more fully into it, when I would deal with the extraordinary arguments which have come from the mouth of the Hon. Senator Templeman and some of his satellites in the city of Victoria on that question. (Applause).

(Continued on Page Six.)

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The Colonist.

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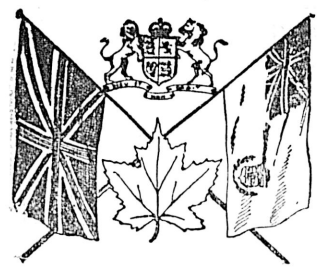
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Oct. 16th, 1903.....3625

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OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR TEMPLEMAN.

Dear Sir,—In your speech the other night, as reported in the Times of Saturday, you say:

"There are anonymous statements made by an anonymous statistician that this Government is paying to the Dominion Government one and a half million dollars a year for all purposes more than it is receiving back. I do not know who made that calculation, but it seems accepted as a fact that that it is true; I have not gone into that, and neither accept or deny its accuracy."

I cannot help but assume that in speaking of "anonymous statements" made by an "anonymous statistician," you refer to myself, and despite my natural disinclination to thrust myself forward in the discussion of public matters, I feel in duty bound to place the statements beyond the pale of anonymity. In discussing the subject of Better Terms, I think, and the public will be inclined to agree with me, that it was wholly unnecessary on your part to attempt to discredit the figures that have been presented in behalf of the case of the Province, by such slighting and gratuitous references as "anonymous." It is scarcely necessary for me to state that I occupied the position of statistician in the Provincial Government buildings for several years, or that in that capacity I prepared the statistical statements that were submitted by the several delegations that went to Ottawa. I think that that is quite within your own knowledge. I may say, too, that I had a good deal to do with the preparation of the case in all its details, and, therefore, can claim to be fairly familiar with its various phases.

You say you do not know whether the "calculation" which was made was true or not as you have not gone into it. These statements have been before the Government at Ottawa for some time. Their accuracy has not been questioned. If you have not gone into them and investigated their reliability, as a member of the Government of Canada, representing the Province of British Columbia and its interests, it was your duty to have done so. Personally I have no concern in the attitude you take as to the policy which should be pursued in case of the accuracy being accepted. That is a matter for the electorate to decide. I want to remove any doubt as to the anonymous nature of the statements bearing on the subject, just now so live and an important an issue. They are not "anonymous." They are official.

I have taken the trouble to bring the statement up to date, and for the last three years, as disclosed by the Auditor-General's report, it is as follows:

	Expendit'e by Dom. in B. C.	Cont'but'ns by Prov. to Dom.
1900-1	....$1,811,394	$3,353,667
1901-2	 2,281,774	3,466,303
1902-3	 1,982,883	3,851,889

I may state further for your information, that the excess of our contributions to the Dominion over receipts form 1896 to 1903 is over $14,000,000.

I have all the details, under every head of expenditure and receipts, which I should be pleased to publish for the information of Doubting Thomases and refer them to the pages of the Auditor-General's report, where they may be found. By far the most important aspect of the case for Better Terms is the physical conditions of the Province, which make the cost of administration in this Province many times greater than in other Provinces per head of the population. The statements made on this point contained in the report of the delegation of the first delegation to Ottawa in 1903, have been largely elaborated since that time, and were published in a series of six numbered articles in the Colonist. These statements may, perhaps, be regarded as "anonymous," but for their accuracy in every particular I am prepared to stand as having been taken from the public accounts of the various Provinces, and vouched for by Mr. Geo. Johnson, admittedly the highest statistical authority in Canada. These statements show, by the most elaborate and complete comparisons possible, that we are entitled to $9.54 more per head of population to place us on a parity with the other Provinces in respect to the cost of administering our internal affairs. That has remained a permanent factor in a comparison extending over thirty years. I am prepared to submit the figures to the most expert accountants of this city, or the Province, for verification.

If these statements, which can no longer be referred to as "anonymous," are correct, and if the conclusions which were drawn from them are legitimate conclusions, then neither you nor any man living can get away from the duty thereby devolving on the Dominion Government, of which you are at the present time a member. You and your party in British Columbia are carefully avoiding the issue and repudiating it as such. In my humble opinion, you are mistaking the feeling of the people of British Columbia and evading the responsibilities imposed on you as their chief representative at Ottawa.

I am now, and always have been, impressed with the tremendous importance of the subject in connection with the interests of this Province, and reluctantly discard the editorial "we" on this occasion to place the discussion on a basis concerning which there can be no misunderstanding or doubt.

Yours truly,
R. E. GOSNELL.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

Hon. Senator Templeman made the astounding proposition on Thursday night at the Liberal meeting that he did not favor the giving of increased subsidies to the Province to be squandered by the McBride Government "as they have squandered it in the past." It is inconceivable that a member of the Dominion Government should possess no higher, broader or more adequate knowledge of the relations that exist and should exist between the provinces and the Dominion.

In the first place, if the Province is entitled to increased subsidies under the justice and fairness which lie at the base of federal relations, and as the paramount moral duty of the Dominion to see carried into effect, then it is not the business of the Dominion authorities to enquire into the method of expenditure, because the dividing line between federal and provincial rights is sharply defined, and each is supreme within the limits of its own jurisdiction.

In the second place, while the Dominion Government has the absolute power to spend its money how and where it likes, there is a constitutional and right division of the expenditure of money. The responsibility of internal development devolves on the provinces, including the construction of roads and bridges, wharves, public buildings for provincial purposes, the administration of justice, schoolhouses and all the rest of it. These are the large services the expense of adequately maintaining which in an immense and mountainous country like British Columbia are beyond the local resources of the province provided under the terms of Union.

Senator Templeman says:

"I say that the Dominion government are the parties to spend this money for you in this province for public works, the building of wharves, lighthouses, fish hatcheries, and all those things which should come under the supervision of the Dominion government, thereby relieving the provincial treasury of that outlay, and much of the expenditure that they have incurred in the past."

That is an entire begging of the question. The Province has never undertaken to do what comes under the supervision of the Dominion properly. Bridges do not come within the jurisdiction of the Dominion except to assist by subsidy, which the Federal Goverament absolutely refused in the case of British Columbia. Wharves formerly were constructed wholly by the provinces, but in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces through political pull members have been able to induce the Dominion Government to take them over. In the matter of fish hatcheries the Province claims the right to control and development of its inland fisheries under the decision of the Privy Council. It is still an open question.

It is a monstrous proposition to say that the Province if it is entitled to it should not have increased subsidies simply because the local government in power does not happen to be in accord with the federal in politics. It is subversive of the whole system of responsible government, and the principles upon which Confederation is based.

What is wanted is an equitable readjustment of revenues which the people pay as between the Province and the Dominion. To assume that the Dominion Government is a better judge of what the public expenditure ought to be within the Province itself is an usurpation of provincial rights. The Provincial Government is the selection of the people according to constitutional methods of expression as much as the Dominion Government, and equally responsible to the people. We want and ask no favors in the way of public expenditure. We want what is right and fair—neither more nor less.

ADEQUATE PROTECTION.

It has generally been supposed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was as familiar with English as with French and his admirers have often praised him for his proficiency in the language; but when he called Lord Dundonald a "foreigner" his newspaper supporters in the English-speaking provinces explained that it was merely a slip due to Sir Wilfrid's ignorance of the English language. Now Sir Wilfrid is going about the country telling the people that he does not know the meaning of "adequate protection." The people in general are not so ignorant of the English language as Sir Wilfrid Laurier pretends to be. They know that when Robert L. Borden promises to give Canada a policy of adequate protection he means that he will give sufficient protection to guard all Canadian industries against unfair foreign competition, that he intends to put an end to tariff conditions under which Canadians buy more than twice as much as, under proper conditions, they ought to do, that instead of sending millions of dollars out of the country for manufactured goods that could just as well be made in Canada, the money will be kept in circulation among Canadian people, benefiting every branch of trade. They know that while Sir Wilfrid Laurier thinks the great aim of a fiscal policy should be to swell the figures of foreign trade in order that he may boast that Canada's trade has grown immensely, Mr. Robert L. Borden believes that the aim of the tariff should be to increase home trade, give employment at good wages to Canadian workmen and make a profitable home market for Canadian farmers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE GOSPEL OF NOBLE DISCONTENT.

Sir—Will you allow me the use of your columns to refute the impression made by last evening's Times, regarding Thursday night's meeting? A few questions were asked by the Socialists, and this has been magnified and used as a handle to villify a class in the community, who are fighting for a better system than now prevails. They have no newspaper, little money, and only facts and truth that they are endeavoring to put before the voters. We Socialists are men preaching a gospel of noble discontent with present conditions.

W. H. MARCON.

AN APPRECIATION.

Sir—I have just been at the Fifth Regiment band concert, given at the theatre, and I was grieved to see such a poor attendance. Mr. Finn and his gallant bandsmen deserve better encouragement at the hands of the citizens of Victoria. It is simply wonderful how they have improved since they started on their trip East. I can assure the music-loving public that if they will go to the concert to be given by this band in the theatre on Tuesday evening next, they will have such a treat as is very seldom to be got in this city. I trust a bumper house will show Mr. Finn that he and his band are thoroughly appreciated.

E. G. PRIOR.

SENATOR TEMPLEMAN AND BETTER TERMS.

Sir—And so Senator Templeman is not in favor of granting better terms to this province, except as such terms are granted to all the provinces, upon what he is pleased to call a fair and equitable basis! This shows us just where the honorable Senator stands on this question, and what the people of this province have to expect so long as the present government is in power at Ottawa, and Senator Templeman is our representative in the cabinet. It will be seen that the Senator is very broad-minded. His sympathies are as broad as this vast continent. It is not British Columbia alone whose interests he guards and protects as a member of the government! He is no parish politician. It is the whole unbounded continent, or, in other words, "all the provinces alike," whose interests he feels called upon to watch over as a legislator at Ottawa. We have had an idea that the representatives from the other provinces were fully capable of looking after the interests of their respective provinces without the assistance of Senator Templeman. At any rate we know that the people of the Eastern provinces make a point of selecting as candidates men who have the ability to do this, and the record of the last parliament seems to prove that they were not wholly unsuccessful in this regard. Perhaps, however, it was owing to the Senator's solicitude for these "other provinces," and the valuable aid he gave these Eastern representatives, that some of them were able to secure votes from the Dominion treasury for wharves, breakwaters and station houses sufficient to amount to over $20 per head for every voter in their respective constituencies. Be that as it may, we think the time has some when the people of this city would appreciate having a representative in a government at Ottawa who will find sufficient scope for his talents and his energies in looking after the interests of British Columbia, leaving those of the other provinces to be looked after by the able men whom they send to represent them.

Now let us see how the Senator's scheme if carried out would work:

He believes that if anything is given to British Columbia in the way of better terms, additional subsidies should be given to the other provinces on an equitable basis. As a basis of calculation, let us suppose that this province receives an additional grant of $100,000 a year from the Dominion treasury. Our population at the time the last census was taken was 187,657. An additional subsidy of $100,000 would therefore give us an increase of 56 cents per head of our population; so we reach the following conclusions:

	Population.	Increase.
British Columbia.	187,657	$ 100,000
Ontario	2,182,947	1,222,450
Quebec	1,648,898	923,382
Nova Scotia	459,574	257,361
New Brunswick	331,120	185,427
Manitoba	255,211	142,918
Northwest Territories.	211,649	118,523

So that according to the Senator's idea, if British Columbia gets an additional $100,000 yearly from the Dominion, Ontario should be granted $1,222,450 additional, Quebec $923,382, and all the other provinces in like proportion. This is his idea of justice to British Columbia. This is the kind of a representative we have in the cabinet at Ottawa to whom we must look for justice for this province.

You have already dealt fully with the claim of this province to exceptional treatment by the Dominion owing to the exceptional circumstances and conditions of the province. It is owing to these exceptional conditions that our present claim is based, and any readjustment of our financial arrangement dealing with all the provinces on the same basis would simply perpetuate the grievances under which this province now suffers. Indeed, such a readjustment would add to those grievances, for if the other provinces are to get the larger increases from the Federal treasury, shown above, the proportion of such increases which British Columbians would have to pay would amount to much more, under our present arrangement, than the $100,000 we would receive.

I see, too, that Senator Templeman "is not in favor of giving a larger subsidy to British Columbia to be squandered by the provincial government."

We beg leave to remind the honorable Senator that the present provincial government represents the people of this province. It was placed in power by their votes, and in every by-election which has taken place since the general election its candidates have been returned at the head of the poll. I beg to remind him, also, that in the Senate last session, in his discussion of the question with Senator Macdonald, he had to acknowledge that every time he had himself appealed to the people of this province he had been "snowed under," to use his own words. It takes a good deal of nerve, therefore, for a man who has always been snowed under to sneak as he does of a government which enjoys the respect and confidence of the people of this province. According to this gentleman, the people of British Columbia are not fit for self-government, because, forsooth, the government which now represents the people is not fit to be entrusted with the expenditure of the money which is justly due to this province. The honorable Senator may feel that his present position in the Senate makes it safe for him to insult the people of this province, as he did when he made that statement. Perhaps it does, but I feel that it is well for him that he is a senator, and not a candidate looking to the people of this city or province for his seat.

"Squandered," Indeed! And this from a member of a government which has nearly doubled the expense of governing this country in eight years—a government which today is scattering money right and left like the leaves of autumn, wherever there is a doubtful constituency. Could brazen assurance or barefaced audacity go any further?

BETTER TERMS.

PROFESSION VS. PERFORMANCE.

A Word Concerning the Sorry Record of the Liberal Party.

From Mr. Borden's Montreal Speech.

I suppose it would be a little unkind for me to spend very much time in reviewing the professions made by our opponents in by-gone days. There are more living and more vital issues which I propose to deal with tonight. But, although I do not propose to go into ancient history, just one word as to some of the professions which they made. I am not one of those who believe that the people of Canada should be afraid of spending money wisely, for example, money spent in the development of our ports and our waterways, to utilize all our natural advantages. These are all only bread cast upon the waters which will return before many days. I am not afraid to spend money upon public works, upon thought out system, but I do object to the expenditure of public money in a desultory manner, without system, for some party expediency, and I point to those who believed the professions of economy of the old days—I point them to the fact that whereas the men who are now leading the Liberal party in Canada told the people only eight years ago, that the public expenditure could be reduced from thirty-eight millions of dollars to thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four or thirty-five millions of dollars—I point those gentlemen to the fact that during the past fiscal year, we expended in this country sixty-six millions of dollars, and that during the past session, the estimates brought down to parliament (fifteen millions of dollars of them brought down during the closing hours of the session), amounted to seventy-eight millions of dollars. Public expenditure on a large scale is all very well, but public expenditure should also be wise, should be just, and should be in the interests of the whole country and not controlled by mere party expediency. (Cheers.)

These gentlemen tell us that the country has grown since 1896—that it has developed since 1896. It has taken its full share of the prosperity which has prevailed throughout all the world. That we all know. The Minister of Finance acknowledges, and the men sitting on the government benches admit that we cannot always have these teeming times of prosperity in Canada or throughout the world. Not only that, but they themselves have uttered a word of caution, and have suggested that we should look to the lean years that are to come.

A POINTED STORY.

What are their ideas of economy? Thirty-eight millions of dollars were too much by two, three, four or five millions only eight years ago; and sixty-six millions of dollars expended last year and seventy-eight millions for the year upon which we have entered, is not too bad. Their ideas of economy are very much like those illustrated in a story that I sometimes tell: "An English gentleman had a butler, a very awkward man, who broke a great deal of his glassware and crockery. He asked the advice of a Scotch friend and an Irish friend of his, as to what he should do with the man. The prudent Scotchman said at once, 'Well, if this man were in my employment I would keep careful account of what he breaks, and at the end of the month I would deduct it from his wages.' 'But,' said the Englishman, "I thought of that, of course, but the trouble is the amount of his breakage is greater than the amount of his wages." "Well," said the Irishman, with his ready wit, "that is a simple matter. All you have to do is to increase his wages." (Laughter.)

FORGOTTEN PROMISES.

These gentlemen have made a great many promises. You know that they promised to end the Senate; well, most of them are anxious to end in it. They promised to give us free trade as it is in England, and prohibition as it is in Maine, and they contented themselves by giving us free trade as it is in Maine and prohibition as it is in England. (Laughter.) They told us that appointments to office from the House of Commons were absolutely wrong; that men were tempted to sit and vote in Parliament, expecting those appointments. Well, during the eight years that they have been in power, they appointed from the House of Commons twice as many as the Conservatives appointed during the whole eighteen years that they were in power. We are glad, no doubt, that some of their promises have not been fulfilled. We are sorry that their promises as to purity in elections have not been fulfilled. (Hear, hear.)

We are sorry that in the adjoining provinces of Ontario we have had machine work of the vilest type, and we are sorry that there have been found men who are not only willing to accept stolen goods brought to them by the work of the machine, but who have been willing in that province not only to reward, but to protect from punishment the men who have wrought those iniquities; and we are promised now, in the province of Quebec, that there is to be an alliance between the provincial machine of Ontario and the federal government of Ottawa, and we do not know whether or not that celebrated craft, the Minnie M., of which perhaps you have heard something, is coming to the aid of the federal government. (Laughter.)

MR. BLAIR'S OPINION.

Hon. A. G. Blair, whom the Laurier government appointed to the chairmanship of the railway commission, the highest salaried and most important office in the gift of the government, and whom Laurier declared to be the best informed railway expert in Canada, gave the following certificate of character to the Cox-Hays railway scheme:

"I maintain that there is no necessity, there is no reason, there is no justification, there is no object, good, bad or indifferent, to be attained. Yes, it is absolutely useless. It is a total and absolute waste of public money. It is not only a destruction of the Intercolonial railway, but it is a sheer, unjustifiable squandering of the public money."

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A DANGEROUS COMPACT.

Chatham Planet.

The fact that the Ottawa ministers have entered into a compact with Messrs. Ross and Stratton for the purposes of this election is the startling feature of the campaign just opened. It is a declaration of war by the forces of evil against the rights and liberties of the sovereign people.

By George W. Ross the terms of this deal are candidly acknowledged. That politician announces in an interview with La Presse of Montreal that he has engaged to "Deliver Ontario" to the Ottawa men. When he has "delivered" the goods the other parties to the contract are to repay him by helping to hold Ontario against the will of the province.

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Roger & Gallet's "Vera Violetta," Heliotrope and Lilac, $1.00 oz.
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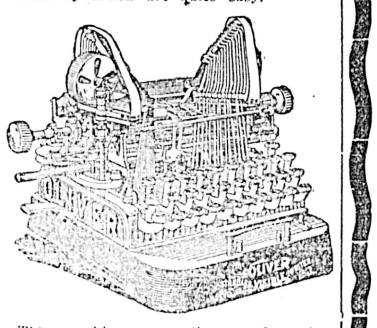
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At a Big Saving, Monday

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8.30 a.m., Monday $18.50 ea

After going through our monthly stock sheet of costumes, we find that there are too many expensive imported models on the racks. Some have been in three or four weeks over the time limit, and as we make a point of keeping our assortment bright and new, the above costumes will be cleared out Monday.

News for Monday in Dress Goods Department

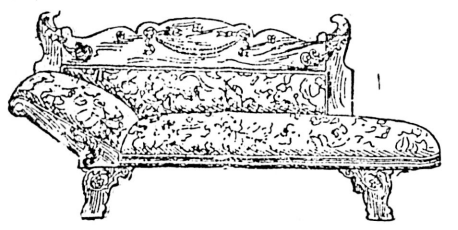
$1.00 Checks for 50c

Small checks in pure wool material suitable for costumes and dresses. Colors mauve and black, blue and black and grey and black; value $1.00 per yard, Monday, 50c per yard.

75c Zibelines for 50c

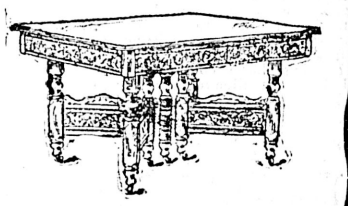
Colors brown and white, blue and white, grey and white, green and white. Monday 50c per yard

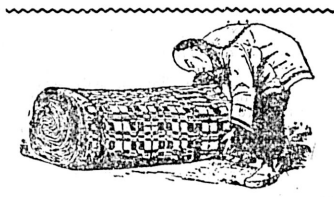
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like cut, good Tapestry covering
Price $14.50

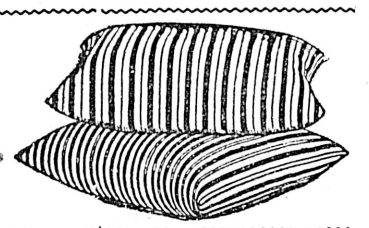
EXTENSION TABLES
$7.50, $12.50, $13.50, $16.50 to $75.00





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Special Prices.
10c, 15c and 25c yard.

PILLOWS
$1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 pair.





Chiffonieres
Without Glass
$12.50
Worth $14.50 to $65.00

TABLES
Special Price
$2.75



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LOCAL NEWS.

Native Sons.— At regular monthly meeting of the Native Sons Society of British Columbia will be held tomorrow evening, instead of Tuesday evening, as previously announced.

Municipal Taxes. — Charles Kent, treasurer-collector of the corporation of the city of Victoria gives notice in this issue of the Colonist that tomorrow will be the last day but six to pay taxes to receive the abatement of one sixth.

College Lectures.—The next lecture of the series being given under the auspices of Victoria College will be given on the evening of November 4 by Rev. G. K. B. Adams, pastor of Metropolitan church, the subject being "Grip and Get."

Ladies of the Maccabees.—Members of the order who are aiding in the cause of the rally fund will meet at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Rathom, 190 Yates street, below Vancouver street. A large attendance is requested and workers are expected to be punctual.

"Dorothy" Rehearsal.—As there are only four weeks before this opera is given, it is hoped that there will be a full attendance at every rehearsal. Principals and chorus will rehearse together this week, Monday and Thursday, the singing alone, Professor Pferdner conducting. On Tuesday the acting will be taken up. All rehearsals from 8 to 10 p. m., at Institute hall.

Masquerade Ball.—Invitations will be issued this week for a private masquerade to be given in A. O. U. W. hall Monday, November 7th, under the management of Mrs. Lester. Those desiring to attend will kindly send in their names and addresses to Mrs. Lester, 52 Michigan street, as only those holding invitations and presenting same at the door will be admitted.

Sons of England.—J. S. Mullins, secretary of the S. O. E. B. S., gives notice that all brethren of Pride of the Island Lodge, No. 131, are requested to meet at K. of P. hall on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock to meet the past supreme president, Bro. Aldridge, and on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Sir William Wallace hall for a smoking concert.

Commissioner Named.—Judge Spinks, of Vernon, has been named by the provincial government as commissioner to enquire into the charges preferred against Mine Inspector Dick. Judge Spinks will visit Fernie and afterwards open an enquiry at Nanaimo. It is alleged Mr. Dick accepted a retainer of $300 a month from the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company while being an official of the government.

Thanksgiving Service.—As has been previously announced in the Colonist, thanksgiving services will be held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Esquimalt road, today. At 10 a. m. Rev. J. P. Westman will preach, while in the evening three addresses will be given, the speakers being Mr. Porch, R. N., Dr. Lewis Hall and Mr. McLeod, R. N. The home will be beautifully decorated for the occasion.

To Issue Arms. — Chairman Jay of the board of school trustees has been notified by Lieut.-Colonel A. W. Jones, district officer in charge of the ordnance stores of the Canadian militia, that instructions have been received from Ottawa to issue rifles, side-arms and other accoutrements to members of the High School Cadet Corps, as soon as the necessary formalities are complied with. At the next regular drill the arms will therefore be distributed.

Scotch Concert.—Elaborate preparations have been made by the Ladies' Aid of St. Andrew's church for the most enjoyable Scotch concert of the season to be given in the lecture room of the church on Tuesday evening next, October 25th, some of the most talented artists of Victoria takinng part. Dr. Milne has kindly consented to act as chairman for this occasion. Following is the list of ladies and gentlemen taking part: Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Moresby, Mrs. Currie, Miss Bishop, Messrs. J. G. Brown, D. P. Gordon, vocalists; Miss Agnes Deans Cameron and Rev. Archbald Ewing, readings; Mr. Jesse Longfield, violin solo; and Mr. A. Longfield, selection of Scotch airs on piano; Mr. Jesse Longfield, accompanist.

Skillful Operation.—A skillful operation was recently performed by Drs. R. B. and H. Dier upon Bert Lewis, a workman employed at the C. P. R. hotel foundations. Lewis sustained a nasty fracture of the lower jaw in an accident and sought out the services of the firm of dentists named. The Messrs. Dier in treating the case employed a method which is very successfully adopted in the larger cities, holding the fractured parts firmly together by a sort of metal splint, which is much more convenient to the patient than the rather cumbersome interdental rubber splint so often used in operations of this kind. Mr. Lewis is highly gratified at the skillful manner in which the operation was performed.

P. S. S. A. Convention.—The Provincial Sunday School Association will meet in convention at the First Presbyterian church on October 28, 29 and 30. It will be by far the largest gathering of Sunday school workers ever held in British Columbia and will but indicate the progressive spirit that is actuating a large number, who feel that Sunday school work must be more and more recognized as the "greatest opportunity" for the development of Christian living in any community. A large delegation, forty in number, is expected from Vancouver alone; other parts of the province will be represented, and the general secretary of the Washington Sunday School Association, Rev. W. C. Merritt, together with Mr. D. S. Johnson, one of the delegates to the now historical Sunday school convention held at Jerusalem, will also be present.

Will Sing Solo.—Mrs. Harry Young will sing a solo at the evening service in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Her selection will be Mendelssohn's "O For the Wings of a Dove."

Invalided Home.—Four bluejackets from Esquimalt have been invalided home to England. They left yesterday in charge of Quartermaster Harry Hodgking.

Meeting of Maccabees.—The regular review of Queen Alexandra Hive, L. O. T. M., will be held on Monday at 8 p. m. at Alexandra College. All members are specially requested to be present.

Fruit Growing—Bulletins Nos. 12 and 14 have just been issued by the department of agriculture. The first gives much information of a general character of value to fruit growers, and the second deals specifically with the care and management of orchards.

Thanksgiving Services. — Harvest thanksgiving services will be held in St. James' church on Wednesday next. The evening service will commence at 8 o'clock, for which special music is being prepared. The lord bishop of the diocese will be the preacher.

Half a Dozen Drunks.—The biggest batch of drunks that has appeared in Police court for a long time occupied the dock yesterday morning. There were half a dozen of them and all pleaded guilty. The usual fines were imposed.

A Dead Dog.—While the morning train was moving out for Sidney yesterday morning a valuable dog belonging to Mr. W. Ward got under the wheels and was instantly killed. The train passed over the animal's neck, completely severing the head.

A Champagne Supper.—There appears to be a friendly rivalry between the two local lodges of the K. of P. A bet is on, which will take effect in a champagne supper at the expense of the lodge that does not add 25 new members to its roll before the close of year.

Sent to Asylum.—Edward Haskins was last night taken over to New Westminster asylum by Constable Hopper. Haskins is a man of about 50 fifty years of age and of late has shown unmistakable evidence of insanity. His brother complained that the lunatic was dangerous, and examination by medical men substantiated the charge.

Pleasing Programme. — The programme at the St. John's entertainment on Tuesday evening is a most attractive one. Besides the sleight-of-hand performance by Herr Wilhelm Peters, there will be several vocal selections, and what is sure to be much appreciated, a reading by Miss Agnes Deans Cameron, who has kindly consented to assist.

Socialist Meetings.—The Socialist party hold a mass meeting in A. O. U. W. hall on Thursday evening next, E. T. Kingsley, of Vancouver, and others will be the speakers of the evening. Tonight the usual educational meeting will be held in the Crystal theatre, Hawthornthwaite and Fenton, the latter the candidate for Nanaimo, will speak. Ladies will be made welcome.

Rector of St. Paul's.—The bishop has appointed the Rev. A. Silva White as rector of St. Paul's Nanaimo, in succession to the Rev. C. E. Cooper. Rev. Silva White is a master of arts of the University of Manitoba, and was ordained deacon in 1893, and priest in 1894. Until recently he was rector of St. Barnabas', New Westminster. He will enter upon his new duties on Sunday, November 13.

North Ward School.—The teaching staff and pupils of the North Ward school are very grateful to Mr. S. Whitaker, the well-known taxidermist, for a splendidly mounted specimen of the golden eagle, which is a nucleus for the school museum, which they intend to establish in connection with the new school library. The school already is in possession of a complete set of the metric weights and measures and chart of the same, kindly presented by Sir Henri Joly. The set is contained in a neat oak case.

Church Anniversary.—The thirteenth anniversary of the opening of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, will be marked by special services today, when the Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin, of Emmanuel Baptist church, will take the service in the morning, and the Rev. Archibald Ewing, superintendent of Chinese missions, in the evening. The usual anniversary social will be held, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, on Monday evening, with an excellent programme consisting of short addresses, songs, with refreshments.

Abusive Language.—Assistant Poundkeeper DesBrisay was plaintiff in a case at the Police court yesterday. He charged M. B. Pollock with having assaulted and abused him. It appears that DesBrisay was called to the Jubilee hospital by telephone and there found Pollock's cow in the chicken yard. He drove the animal to the pound and was soon after visited by Pollock, who, DesBrisay says, called him everything but a gentleman. Pollock point blank denied having used the language imputed to him and the case was dismissed.

Christ Church Auxiliary.—The annual meeting was held at Bishopsclose on Friday afternoon, when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Perrin; vice-president, Mrs. Dallain; secretary-treasurer, Miss Netta Heyland. The report showed that there were 26 members on the books and that a sale of work and garden fete had been held, with the result of a balance at the bank of $212.40. It was decided to have a sale of work at the Christ church schoolroom on Wednesday, December 10. New members will be heartily welcomed. The auxiliary meets at Bishopsclose every Friday afternoon at 3:30.

Regimental Order.—In a regimental order issued yesterday notice is given that the following men, having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength of the regiment: Gunners F. Smith, E. S. Parr, E. John, G. D. Black and H. Bailey. Officers commanding companies will reorganize according to lines laid down in Canadian infantry drill, 1904. Officers commanding companies will hand in at the office on Oct. 26 a list of those men who were absent from the parade of the 17th inst. Capes will be issued from the quartermaster's stores to officers commanding companies on requisition. A class of instruction in musketry under Regimental Sergt.-Major McDougall will be held on Friday evenings in the Drill hall. Members of the regiment wishing to join this class will parade on Friday, Oct. 28, at 8 p. m.

Unique Entertainment.—On Tuesday evening next, at the Reformed Episcopal schoolroom, will be produced, for the first time in Victoria, "A Vision of Fair Women," a dramatic paraphrase based upon Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women." The title is sufficient in itself to give one an idea of something quite out of the ordinary, and when the different characters will be sustained by some of Victoria's fairest daughters, and the entertainment in the hands of the ladies of the Reformed church, who are noted for their artistic and clever entertainments what more need be said? "What queenly guest is this, with brow of curve? It is Mary Queen of Scots, divinely fair, who with Elizabeth will appear." In addition to the above a musical programme of great excellence has been provided, which undoubtedly will be a great treat to all who will be fortunate to be there. The performance will begin at 8:15 o'clock.

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The Navy.—The officers and crew of H. M. S. Shearwater will be paid off at Vancouver about the 13th of next month and will return to England via the C. P. R. A new crew is coming out from the Old Country to man the ship.

Amicably Settled.—The case of alleged obtaining money under false pretences preferred against an Eastern commercial traveler, was withdrawn by consent. The $500 involved had been paid over and the incident satisfactorily explained.

Represents Conservatory.—Mr. Howard Russell, B. A., has been appointed honorary representative of the Toronto Conservatory of Music for the local centre of Victoria, and will be pleased to furnish any information in his power concerning the examinations or other matters in connection with the conservatory.

Loyal True Blues.—The eleventh anniversary of the Loyal True Blues will be celebrated on Friday evening next by a social and concert in the A. O. U. W. hall. One of the features of the programme is the children's drill—a very pretty arrangement. The proceeds of the entertainment go to the orphanage, and an enjoyable time is assured to all who attend.

Rubber-neck Row.—With the gathering of headway on the work of laying the foundations for the C. P. R. hotel a new feature has developed in the every day life of the city. Every day hundreds line up along the fence on the embankment enjoying the sunshine and watching the excavating operations beyond and to this line of idlers the workmen have given the name of "Rubber-neck Row."

Social for Maccabees.—Mrs. F. A. Spencer will give a social at her residence, 288 Yates street, next week in the interests of the Ladies of the Maccabees of Victoria West. Arrangements have been made for a very interesting programme and members of other hives and the sir knights are invited to assist by their attendance. A number of prominent musicians will take part in the evening's entertainment.

Ye Olde London Wanderers—The annual general meeting for the election of officers will be held at the Vernon hotel on Monday next, 24th inst., at 8:15 p. m. The tickets for the third annual dinner on Lord Mayor's Day, November 9, are now ready and can be had from the secretary or any of the members. It is hoped all Londoners resident in Victoria and vicinity will not forget to procure tickets to meet together on this festive occasion.

Long-distance 'Phones.—Mr. William Farrell, a director of the B. C. Telephone Company, and also of the International Telephone Company, stated in an interview at Vancouver that he expected the telephone line to Victoria would be open for business in a fortnight or three weeks' time. The International Telephone Company paid the United States government the duty on the cable, and had never raised any objection to paying the same.

May Ride Freight.—An order has been issued by the general superintendent of the C. P. R. by which commercial travelers will be permitted to use freight trains when traveling between points on the Pacific division. The privilege was cancelled with the inauguration of the double daily train service, but after the withdrawal of that service travelers suffered considerable inconvenience by often having to wait over all day in some little place. Representations were made to the C. P. R. and the privilege of using freight trains was again granted.

A Colonist Feature.—This morning the Colonist presents its readers with a page of matter especially relating to fashions and household hints, which is obtained by special arrangement with the New York Herald. Publication is made in the Colonist simultaneous with the appearance of these illustrated articles in the great New York journal, which is a guarantee of its freshness and up-to-date character. The very latest information respecting fashions in female attire will be presented in this feature each week, with numerous illustrations, and the lady readers of the Colonist will in future have no need to purchase special fashion journals.

Sale of Work.—The annual sale of work under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Willing Helpers of St. Barnabas' church, will be held in the Victoria hall, Blanchard street, next to the Jewish synagogue, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 2nd and 3rd. The bazaar will be opened at 3 p. m. on Wednesday. High teas will be served between 6 and 8 p. m. Mr. Longfield's orchestra will be in attendance. On the second day luncheon will be served by the ladies between 12 noon and 2 p. m., to be followed by the sale. Suppers will be provided, as on the first day, between 6 and 8 p. m., which will be a splendid opportunity for those attending the election to get a good supper at a very reasonable figure. The usual stalls will be in evidence, with fish ponds and other attractions for the young people. Afternoon teas will be made a specialty.

Hospital Ball.—The annual ball under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will be held on Thursday evening next at Assembly hall. Nearly all Victorians know how hard and faithfully the ladies interested in the hospital work together to make this ball a pleasure and a success, and they also know that this annual appeal bears fruit in the extra comforts and conveniences provided at the hospital by means of the fund thus augmented; and this is an opportunity for all, especially for the men of Victoria, to show appreciation of this praiseworthy effort. All contributors to the supper who are sending roast chickens are asked to send them to Assembly hall on Wednesday afternoon. All other contributions may be sent to the View street entrance of Assembly hall any time during Thursday before 4 p. m.

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D. W. Higgins' new book, "The Mystic Spring," on sale at Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

The photographs which were so highly commended at Tacoma, and won two first prizes at the recent Westminster exhibition, are on view now at Savannahs' entrance, Fort street, Five Sisters' block.

OCTOBER SUNSET MAGAZINE

Gives fine pictures of California Life. Gen. MacArtrur and other army officers describe the recent military manoeuvres in California, each article being profusely illustrated with half-tones and colored drawings by Edward Cucuel. Interesting articles on California and Oregon. How Olive Oil is Made, How Almonds Are Grown, and fine descriptions of Plumas and Sutter, two great California counties. 224 pages of articles, Western stories, sketches and verses; 10 cents a copy. You can buy Sunset Magazine at all news stands.

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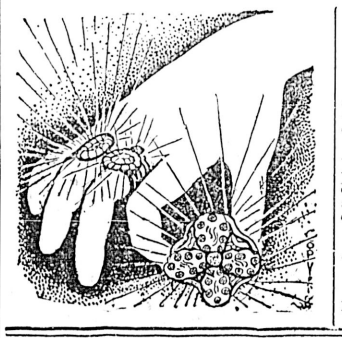
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Honorary Secretary.
3 McGregor Block.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper On the Political Situation

(Continued From Page Three.)

Grand Trunk Pacific

An Issue of Tremendous Importance to Country

Now, as to the question of the Grand Trunk Pacific. I propose to ask you to-night to follow me in reference to some of the aspects of the question, and some of the views of it that have not possibly been put before you. I like to speak by the book. I always like to have some record to which I can refer, and in dealing with a question of this character it certainly seems to be necessary, because you have before you most contradictory statements and most complicated arguments, and it involves a great scheme of finance.

It is not an easy thing to build a railway across the continent of America. Every one of us knows that, and yet you have the most extraordinary statements made by the government of Canada to the effect that they propose that that railway should be built without imposing on the people of this country a greater burden than some thirteen million dollars odd. We have, on the other hand, the Grand Trunk railway company in London in March last telling the Grand Trunk shareholders that the total liability upon the Grand Trunk Pacific railway for the construction of that road and for the rolling stock is only fifteen million dollars—that is, three million pounds sterling. Now, there is something rotten in the state of Denmark when those statements are made. We know something about railways; we have not enough of them, we know, but we cannot take this statement as meaning the whole truth. There is something behind all that.

THE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

Now, I will ask you not to take my word for it. I will give you my references I have obtained, and I will ask you to carefully consider this case. This is not a question of building a railway to the moon. It is a question on which we are all agreed in reference to the great principle—that is, another great transcontinental railway. My leader is pledged to it. The Colonel's leader here tonight is pledged to it; the Colonel is pledged to it right up to the hilt, as is his leader. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is pledged to it; there is no doubt about that. The road will be built, if you can believe these men. We stand upon common ground there. On one side you have Sir Wilfrid Laurier in favor of this Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, and on the other side you have the carefully considered proposal of the leader of the great Conservative party in Canada, although it was made when he was in the minority in the late House of Commons; but, be that as it may, you have him stating there to the parliamentary assembly when the government undertook to put through this extraordinary contract: "You representatives in the House of Commons have no mandate from the people of Canada to give any such terms to a private corporation. Under those circumstances," Mr. Borden said, "I, as leader of the Conservative party, here and now take the responsibility of saying if you put through that measure by your party majority in the house, under those circumstances I will go to my fellow-countrymen at the polls and I will pledge my party—every man of them, from myself down—and no man can be a supporter of mine who is not bound by the pledge that if the Conservative party be returned we will not permit these speculators to enjoy this franchise and to operate our commerce simply for their dividends and for their individual benefit, but we will expropriate every bit of work they do; we will use against them the same powers they would use against the owners of private lands—the powers of expropriation: we will give them compensation for every honest, proper survey they have made, every legitimate expenditure they have made, but we will take it for the people of Canada, and for the people of Canada we will build that road from ocean to ocean, and operate it for the people of Canada." (Cheers).

Then he said: "And truly this opportunity will never come to the people again if they reject me with that proposal." Of course, when that is gone, so goes the whole idea of government ownership and all the benefits that might flow from that. Many people are induced to give some attention to one or two statements that are being made by supporters of the Dominion government. First of all, they have referred to the comparative insignificance of the cost of the construction of the railway. It is a mere bagatelle in any event,

A ONE-SIDED PARTNERSHIP.

Secondly, in regard to where this construction is to begin. I come before you tonight to give you the benefit of several conclusions that have been given by men best able to speak on this matter—men who are most interested in this scheme from a business point of view, and I think in a few mom nts I can satisfy you in regard to this railway that under the private speculative scheme of the Grand Trunk Pacific you will not see a railway through the Rocky mountains for some eighteen years. There are men who differ with me in politics, who say I take extreme views. I can furnish them with my reasons for giving this, and I will give them chapter and verse for all the conclusions I am drawing tonight. They are found in the recorded proceedings of the Grand Trunk railway meeting held in London in March of this year, when Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, Mr. Charles M. Hays and the directors of that company explained the contract which they say themselves they forced the Dominion government to make. Oh, the pity of it, and the shame! It is one thing to laugh and to know that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was very magnanimous in Hamilton when he said he was not very much of a business man, but it is another thing to have a corporation in London saying they had forced the Dominion government. "They forced them," to use their exact language, "into a joint partnership." That is the second contract, mark you. First they made a contract with the Dominion government, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in such a hurry, and the country, he said, was in such a hurry that it could not wait. They must make it right off the reel, but another session was called and Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Lord Welby justified the second contract by explaining how they had forced the Dominion government into a joint partnership—and what a partnership! All the profits that may ever be made go to the private speculators—the Grand Trunk Pacific—and all losses, if there are any losses, go to you and me. That is where we come in. That is our share in the partnership. (Loud applause).

MR. BLAIR ON THE BARGAIN.

Now, let me deal with this a little carefully, because it is a very momentous question. In the first place, we have a very significant fact wired to us from the East, and I want to supplement the wire, and you can supplement my statement by what you see a little later on, because our good friends, the Liberals, are hugging a delusion that Mr. Blair, having resigned the chairmanship of the railway commission, is going into private life. Now, I want to tell you, on the very best authority which I have for saying this, and you will know whether I am right or wrong before the election is over—I am not swearing to it—that Mr. Blair is going to take to the stump to denounce this Grand Trunk Pacific bargain. (Loud applause). And who is Mr. Blair? Mr. Blair was the railway expert of the government. Who says he was not? Because if any man denies it, if he be a Liberal I would refer him to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speeches, not when Mr. Blair was minister of railways and chairman of the railway committee in the House of Commons, but I refer him to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech when he justified the appointment of that gentleman to the highest paid office in the Dominion of Canada and gave him the railway commission, and sent him all over the land and endorsed him as the best railway expert that could be put in charge of these very important questions of transportation.

Now, there is a man who has not only denounced this bargain, but he threw up his office in the government to denounce it. There is a man who leaves his office to come down and ask his countrymen to prevent this outrage being perpetrated, because it is nothing more or less than an outrage. That is my conclusion from the facts.

Government Ownership

Means Cheaper Construction and Cheaper Rates.

We know that this question of government ownership is involved. Now, I want to deal frankly with you and say that the question of government ownership was not always a principle favored by the Conservative party. The Liberal party have for a long time discouraged government ownership, and the Conservatives were also averse to it because of our experience with the Intercolonial railway. But, face to face with a scheme that involves practically nine-tenths of the obligation and responsibility upon the people and one-tenth upon the railway corporation, Mr. Borden was of the opinion that we should assume the control and operate the road by a railway commission, independent, as the auditor-general and as the commissions in Australia are, so that instead of attempting to earn dividends at the cost of the people and of the commerce of Canada, there should be a project to carry as cheaply as possible the products of the people for the people of Canada. ("Hear, hear" and applause). We could stand either the prosperity or the adversity of the conditions as they might exist. The labor unions favor our plan, and the terms of a resolution of a labor union which met recently in Montreal denounce the so-called representatives who voted against the principle of government ownership.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's journal, Le Canada, published in Quebec, estimates that for 600 miles of railway that runs through a portion of Quebec the government road will cost $50,000,000, that you and I have to build, together with the rest of the people of Canada. You cannot build the railway for nothing.

Now this is the cry in Quebec: "Vote for the Laurier project and the expenditure of $50,000,000 in Quebec. Or vote in the alternative project of Borden, in which there is nothing for Quebec, but all for Ontario and the West. Fifty million dollars for Quebec under Laurier, and nothing for Quebec under Borden." That is only the cry of a desperate political rag, so we pass it by.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF COST.

Let us go a little higher up in the archives and we will take what the Toronto Globe says. The Toronto Globe is the Bible for some of the Liberal party—well, not exactly that, it is next to the Bible for some of the Liberals. Next to the Bible is the Toronto Globe for them, and in speaking of the cost of construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway—the eastern section, which is the part the government builds (a little later on we will see Sir Wilfrid says that the government builds it for nothing)—it says it is fair to say the eastern section will cost $75,000,000. Remember always they are all dealing with probabilities.

I go into the enemy's camp, so to speak—the political enemy—and we find they give an estimate of $75,000,000 for construction of the eastern division. Now, it is only reasonable to suppose that there will be some other disbursements in connection with this and interest during construction that would bring it up to $84,000,000. Then it is necessary to add to that what we have got to pay for the money, because for seven years no rental is to be charged for the Grand Trunk Pacific; there is no dispute about that; they are not to pay one farthing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier hopes to obtain that money at par—3 per cent., for instance, on that for seven years, 1,900 miles of railway making it some $104,000 which the government has to pay for building the eastern section. The Grand Trunk Pacific are to have this railway for nothing for seven years, and after that they are to pay 3 per cent. on the actual cost of construction and no more.

Now, then, they quarrel with our calculation that Canada provides nine-tenths of the money required and the speculators get all the profits. I want you to discuss this with me just for a moment. I turn to a report of the Grand Trunk Pacific meeting in London, and I find some interesting things to Canadians at this time. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson confesses that he actually first tried with these innocent gentlemen at Ottawa to get this transcontinental line built for the purpose of the Grand Trunk railway company without involving one farthing of liability on the Grand Trunk Railway. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Now, I will go further, and I have the document here; I have this document in my hand, and I go further and say that their whole object is clearly set out in this document. What are they after? To pierce those Rockies and get all the Oriental trade is the reason suggested by the Hon. Mr. Prefontaine, and we have Mr Hays paying us a flying visit on the eve of an election.

TERMINALS IN AMERICAN PORTS.

But this company have $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 invested in their terminals in the city of Portland, in the state of Maine. That is their Atlantic port. They have, as you know, an enormous part of their system running through the United States of America, and part of it running through the province of Ontario and into the province of Quebec. I and they speak in this document of the enormous possibilities of our Northwest—the granary of the world. Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson points out that unless they get into that country some other corporation will, and they must tap that. What for? To bring it to the Pacific? Some may suggest that to you. It is not at all an impossible thing, if the thing is handled in the interest of the country, but the great object of the Grand Trunk, which I will show to you if you will bear with me, is to bring from the West all they can possibly bring, naturally to their own terminus and to their own winter port—the port of Maine, in the United States of America. Their whole scheme is not merely to tap that Western granary, but they boast in connection with this Rocky mountain business that for this Western construction they have got eighteen years, without financial liabilities—I will give you the facts and the figures later—eighteen years before they need bother about any financial responsibility in connection with that, and the contract is consistent with it all. I will work that out for you.

G. T. P. DROVE THE GOVERNMENT.

On page 10 of the stenographic report which I hold in my hand here is the cold statement I have referred to, that the Grand Trunk railway first intended to carry through the scheme without involving their company to the extent of a farthing, and it shows how finally they succeeded with a very limited liability—their liability for construction and rolling stock in all not exceeding £3,000,000—to get this contract with the Dominion government. Now you see they have put forward this paper charter all for its own purposes, and a little later on you will find what its own purposes are. The government builds, we are told, 1,900 miles, the Grand Trunk Pacific 1,500 miles—page 9 of the document. The government guarantees the interest on three-fourths of the cost of the company's line—page 10 of the document.

Now, this disgraceful statement appears on pages 8 and 21, that the Grand Trunk drove—this is not my language, but the language of the corporation—"drove the government of Canada into a joint partnership." We know it, and any reasonable man sitting down to consider that contract would come to that conclusion, but I do think that there are a good many of you who will be surprised to find the boast that was made by the Grand Trunk people who have so handled the government. They go on to say that the company pays no rent on the part that the government builds for seven years; that after that they only pay 3 per cent. on the cost of construction, and then after that, at the end of forty years, if the government takes back the road from the Grand Trunk railway, the railway have the running powers for fifty years more, and of course own and possess the terminus. If the government does not take the line back at the end of the first fifty years, the Grand Trunk renews the lease for the rest of the century.

NEEDN'T COMPLETE B. C. SECTION FOR 18 YEARS.

Then Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson calculates and discusses with the stockholders this important matter—that for eighteen years there is no liability on the part of the company for the three-fourths of the cost of the Western division. He works it out this way: Eight years under the contract are allowed for the construction. That was extended from five in the original contract to eight in the second contract. For the first seven years the government pays the interest on the bonds, without recourse to either of the railway companies—either the Grand Trunk or the Grand Trunk Pacific. At the end of three years their only recourse is against the Grand Trunk Pacific for so much earned over working expenses, which goes towards making up the 3 per cent., and to prove what I have said that they are not interested with regard to the completion of the Western section which ends at the Pacific, and they don't expect it to be completed and earn the money over 3 per cent., they calculate immunity from any liability for eighteen years. Do I make my point? Where in that scheme, where in that contract can you find any bargain or any suggestion of simultaneous construction from the Western end to the Eastern end, or from the Eastern end to the Western end? We know, on the contrary, that when Senator Templeman thought that such a contract and bargain would be reasonable, and attempted to have the contract amended, he was sat upon and turned down by his own colleagues and leader in the senate, and we know there is not the particle of an obligation on the company to construct that line simultaneously east and west.

Now, I have given you reasons to prove the Grand Trunk authorities are not at all keen on piercing the Rockies. Their idea is to tap the Northwest granary and bring it down to their Portland terminus—the port of Portland, in the state of Maine.

I wrote a humble letter to the Liberal-Conservative union in regard to this matter. It was called a manifesto, but a rose by any other name would smell as sweet. A gentleman wrote a long letter, and that gentleman wrote charging me with lying, and said some other very polite things about me, and he ridiculed my statement when I said that Portland was the real terminus on the Atlantic of this Grand Trunk Pacific scheme. Well, that is a fact, and I can prove it to reasonable people. I say that is really what the Grand Trunk railway company relies on. I say that this Grand Trunk Pacific is a creature of theirs. They say so. They hold the control of the stock and have their millions invested in their own road, and is anyone so dense as to think that they are not going to operate that road for the benefit of their terminus and their whole system? All their interests are in that terminus, and what prevents them doing this?

SIR WILFRID NOT A BUSINESS MAN.

Oh, we had a speech at Hamilton the other night by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who said he was not a business man, and he said we have in the contract a clause which prevents them making Portland their terminus, and therefore if that were true this part of my argument would fall to pieces. What do you say is the clause? "Where the goods are not specially routed they shall go by the Canadian ports." This is the agreement with the Grand Trunk Pacific. But you will see that it is the Grand Trunk and not the Grand Trunk Pacific who are the owners and real proprietors of this road, and do you think that, notwithstanding that clause, that they have not been long enough in the railway business not to have the stuff specially routed so that it can go to the terminus and by the route which will pay them best, instead of a terminus which could not give them anything like the same profit? (Cheers).

THE GRAND TRUNK BEHIND THE GUNS.

I am glad that you follow this point. We have Mr. Fielding giving another reason. He said we rely on the patriotism of Canadians to have their freight sent by way of the Canadian ports. Well, we are all pretty patriotic and are ready to do our duty, but then there is the saying from Sir Wilfrid Laurier that they value the Yankee dollar better than the British shilling. It is just a matter of how much it is going to cost them, and how much money they are going to make out of it. Do we suppose for one moment that this company is going to go back on their own terminus? Ladies and gentlemen, we build that road and the Grand Trunk Pacific takes it. If there is a profit they take the whole of it, and if there is a loss and there is a smash, down we all go with it. That was the joint partnership we were driven into. Fortunately it has not gone very far. Fortunately, I believe, the thing has been exposed, and in the short campaign we have had I think the bottom is pretty well knocked out of it, and there will not be any such a ruinous bargain as that, but there will be the road our leader is pledged to. (Loud applause). Built by the people for the people, removed from all this petty chicanery and trickery by being managed by an independent commission, and it will be run for the benefit of the people, not for the benefit of private stockholders in Europe, England and all over the world, and if it succeeds it will secure the reduction of the cost of transportation that all parties profess to have most at heart. (Loud applause).

What It Will Cost

For Whom Built—Grand Trunk or the People?

Now, I must forebear taking advantage of your kindness, as I have taken up so much of your time. "Go on! Go on!" cries from the gallery and applause. You have been exceedingly kind to me, and with my usual family modesty about these things, as the Times knows I don't want to abuse your kindness. (Cries of "Go on! Go on!") I have not got through, but I have told you of the speech made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this campaign. Anything is of importance coming from him, and this is peculiarly interesting, because it is a confession. Now, with all I have told you and with all the known facts, and what the Globe itself has said as to the cost of the Eastern extension, would you believe that any leader of a party in the history of Canada, whether a Frenchman or an Englishman, or a white man or a black man, should have got to that high position (because it is a great and honorable position to lead the Liberal party, as it is a great and honorable position to lead the Conservative party) that he could make such a statement as this in cold blood—that that section which will cost you $75,000,000 will really cost you nothing at all? Suppose I said anything like that, I know what the Times would say. I know in that case "Har" would rhyme with "Tupper." He says it is to be built by the government of Canada and leased to th railway company at a rental of 3 per cent. of the cost of construction. But let us go further into this; he goes further into it, because he says if you build a house for $10,000 and you find a tenant who will pay you a rental equivalent to the interest you will not be out of pocket. That is our position, with one exception. I will tell you the one exception—for the seven years you don't get a tenant. That is exception No. 1, and that is a pretty serious one, but according to that arrangement if that gentleman is right, just think what a snap it would be to build this as a government work. If you can build 1,900 miles of it which only cost you 2 per cent. on cost of construction, just think what a snap it would be to get a little further on, because very nearly everyone outside of the province of Quebec admits that that 1,900 is in the most hazardous and God-forsaken part of Canada that you could point out. (Cheers). Ttheh-Ao.w s hrdl shrd shrdl mfwypppppp

ENDORSING THE COMPANY'S NOTE.

According to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's address at Hamilton, he claims it will not cost anything to build that road as a Government road. In fact, he winds up by saying: "In fact, we have just endorsed their notes for 3 per cent. of the amount." Is there no liability in that? Have you ever endorsed a note for anybody? Well, apparently Sir Wilfrid has not, or he would not consider that such a trifle. Let us give you another statement in his own language: "You have often been told I am not a man of business; I don't pretend to be; I don't need to be, because I have men of business behind me, men like Mr. Patterson here." Now, Mr. Patterson I have known. He is a charming fellow. He is a man of business. Why, when he was preaching Free Trade all over the country he was always consistently in favor of a duty on biscuits, which he manufactures—that is a business man.

Now, I have also some other statements which he made, which I will not weary you with. If anyone challenged me I could produce to him now Sir Wilfrid Laurier's argument as to why these people were bound to take their stuff over to Canadian ports. I say they are not bound. They have taken the greatest care not to be bound, and they have stated candidly that their idea was to tap that granary in the Northwest and bring that grain down to their Portland terminus, so they would get the benefit of the freight.

MR. BLAIR'S OPINION.

Take Mr. Blair, the Liberal's own railway expert, their own man in charge of all these matters, and he has left his high position on account of this railway bargain. Here is his own language: "You have a total of $139,000,000, representing the direct and indirect liabilities which the Government assumes in connection with this enterprise." Our leader has a very carefully worked out statement, taking into consideration the borrowing of the money at par, and it involves $156,000,000 to this country. The former editor of the Globe, a great admirer of Mr. Laurier in Toronto, estimates it from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000. So, while you may not be so much concerned as to whether the thirteen million and a half dollars is correct or whether those estimates I have given you are correct, still the great question you must solve, and the one which will appear to you most is the one I began with. If it is a mere matter of financing, surely after all that is said and done we are more interested if the rates are lowered, and not that private corporations may earn dividends.

This is a question on which your vote shall go. Shall we build it for the people, for the Grand Trunk Railway and the port of Portland in the United States and enable them to carry out their scheme of tapping the great Northwest, the granary of the world.

THE PARTY FOR THE PEOPLE.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I will ask your careful attention to my learned friend, Mr. Cowan, on a question which I only lightly touched upon. And again, I want to thank you a thousand times in helping me through the task I had to perform. I had pleasure in coming here tonight. It is a delight to speak to an audience who always treats one so well, and it is a great pleasure for me to help an old friend, and I hope I have done him no harm, and if I can rely on your patience I will take the opportunity of discussing some of the other questions that are involved in this campaign before the campaign is over. In this campaign I have endeavored to avoid all questions directed to myself, because be I guilty or not guilty it matters little. You can do nothing to me. I am absolutely beyond your clutches. I am as free and independent an elector as any man who stands on two feet today, and it is an intense delight that in this fight I feel—and even my bitterest foe must feel and appreciate—that I speak solely from the heart, and absolutely as a Conservative. I have no interests to serve, only those of the Conservative party, those of my country, and to me it is a good and glorious purpose I am serving.

The opportunities of this country are simply indescribable. No poor language of mine could do justice to it. I admit the boundless prosperity that has been ours since 1896; it has been world-wide. We know, every one of us that reads; every one of us that thinks, that these things cannot always exist; that although Canada is bound to have a splendid and magnificent future we can bring that future nearer; we can make the present better by a purer and better and abler Government, and I believe that most of the men who go to the polls on the 3rd of November will have gone to the conclusion that the dark days cannot be far off; a cycle of depression is coming nearer and nearer as we advance, and that the party that should be put at the helm to tide us over all this, the party that should be restored to power is the party of men who have brought the Provinces of Canada together, the party that brought most of us into this room this evening, in this glorious Province of British Columbia.

SPORTING NEWS

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A Draw at Work Point.

The result of the match between the Garrison and the Victoria United teams at Work Point yesterday is a very fair indication of the relative strength of the two aggregations. The score was one goal each, and it is entirely a matter of opinion as to which team "ought to have won." In some points of the game the Victoria team have the advantage, but this is set off by the superiority of the soldiers in other points. It was a splendid tussle, and honors were equally divided. Both teams lost some fine opportunities of scoring. Three times hesitancy on the part of the Victoria forwards resulted in failure to make good on easy terms; and the same thing occurred to the soldiers—not through any hesitancy in their case, but through lack of judgment. Both teams on the whole played good football, and the game was a most interesting one for the spectators. Of course the soldiers attended in force and made things lively for the referee, Mr. J. G. Brown, whose decisions, however, were good. The soldiers played excellent combination, and the rushes of their forwards frequently looked dangerous, but Goward and Cowen did fine work and nearly always sent the ball down the field again to a safer spot. The goal scored by the soldiers was made in a rush after a corner kick. So far as could be seen, Linch put the ball through the posts, but there was a mix-up before the goal. It was scored in the second half. Victoria's goal was kicked by Berkeley from left wing after some pretty combination play by Tye and Thompson, who brought the ball down from the centre of the field. This was scored just before half time.

It was a fairly clean game, there being only one or two fouls, which were accidental. Paley and Menzies offended the referee and were sent off the field. The reason for this action was not very clear, especially in Menzies' case, because Paley charged Menzies when the ball was five yards away, and Menzies merely kept his feet. Probably the referee considered that these two were a little over-zealous in playing each other throughout the game. Both are good men and play a hard game.

There was some quite brilliant work in the course of the match. Jack Lawson was the star of the Victoria United team, while S. Lorimer stemmed the advancing tide over and over again, and the rushes of the soldiers broke upon him like waves upon a rock.

At the commencement of the game it looked as if the Victoria team would win. The Garrison's goal was in extreme danger twice within the first twenty minutes' play, but the forwards in the centre failed to score. As the game proceeded, the soldiers warmed up and played a hot class of football. They were nowise disheartened by the first score going to the visitors, and soon after half-time evened matters up after several determined assaults on the Victoria's goal. After that neither side could score, Victoria losing one good chance.

The weather was delightful, and a large number of supporters of the Victoria team attended.

The result of the game places the Grafton team in the leading position in the city league, and practically everything depends upon the result of the encounter between the Grafton and Victoria United at Oak Bay on Saturday next.

Victory For Grafton.

The eleven from H. M. S. Grafton defeated the Victoria West team in the city league engagement at Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon by 9 goals to 2.

In the first half the Victoria Wests more than held their own, and at the interval the score was 2-1 in their favor. A. Jasper and W. Jones were the forwards who succeeded in beating the Grafton's goalkeeper. In the second half, however, the sailors gained the upper hand and scored repeatedly. Their combination was excellent and the forwards had good control of the ball, consequently their shots told. The Victoria Wests played hard to the end of the match, and the result has not discouraged them. Their combination was very poor, but they intend to improve it, and when they meet the Garrison at Work Point next Saturday a good game will be witnessed. A. Jasper, Provins, Isbister, C. Fairall and W. Jones did their best yesterday and put up a really fine game. All the sailors were in great form.

The League Standing.

	P'd.	Wn.	Lst.	Dn.	Pts.
H. M. S. Grafton..	3	3	0	0	6
Victoria United	2	1	0	1	3
Garrison	3	1	1	1	3
Victoria West	3	0	3	0	0

The Junior League.

The entrance fee for the junior l agne is $2.50 and not $3.50, as previously published. The fee is the same as last year.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Cornwall Again Victorious.

J. Cornwall's team again defeated F. A. Macrae's aggregation yesterday afternoon at the Caledonia grounds, the score being 8 points (1 goal and 1 try) to 3 points (1 try).

The game was fast, and although the scrimmages were not what they should have been, the backs played a good game and some excellent runs were made. In the first half play was even, each side scoring 3 points. Foot crossed the line after a good run, and Blackburn made a great attempt at goal. His place kick was a beauty. Cornwall then put things right for his side by making a desperate rush and securing a try. The attempt to convert failed. Shortly afterwards the whistle blew for half time. After the rest, Cornwall's men rushed repeatedly, and gradually penetrated their opponents' defence. Barnacle, the forward, got the ball and secured the second try for Cornwall's team. L. Bell took the place kick and converted a difficult angle. Score, 8-3. Macrae's men then worked desperately in the attempt to even things, but their opponents successfully repulsed every attack. When time was called the score remained the same.

The boys are all getting into splendid trim and when Victoria meets Nanaimo at the Coal City on Saturday week, the wearers of the red and white will give a good account of themselves. Of the forwards yesterday, Cornwall and the English player, who is the latest addition to the club, were the stars. Cornwall's fierce rushes and his lightning following up make him very dangerous, while the English player knows the game thoroughly, and works hard all the time. Macrae, Barnacle, Heath, Bullen, Jamon, Irving, Austin, Blackburn and Shanks are also splendid forwards, and Victoria should be extra strong in this department this season.

L. Foot and W. Newcombe are hard-working half backs, but Newcombe does not give his three quarters opportunities to get away. Foot throws in remarkably well and enables his side to gain a lot of ground after a line up. L. Bell and H. Patton are showing up well. A. Newcombe and O. Ogden seem quite at home at full back, and although they do not clear so well as K. Gillespie always did, they put up a good, steady game.

The first match of the season will be played with the Navy at the Canteen on Saturday, when a hard game is expected.

Honors Even.

The game between the High School and the Centrals at the Caledonia grounds yesterday morning resulted in a draw, each side making 3 points (1 try). The struggle was a hard one, as there is a good deal of friendly rivalry between the two teams. The ball was not kicked up until late in the morning, owing to the fact that several break downs occurred. Finally a good ball was produced and a battle royal commenced. For a time the High School had the advantage, and the Centrals showed that they could play a good defence game. The forwards were pretty evenly matched, but the Centrals were stronger than their opponents in the back division. The scrimmages were most fiercely contested, and they generally ended in a break-up, as the half backs did not have much chance to feed their three quarters. Dassonville, the High School full back, was called upon to save a lot of fierce rushes. His kicking was very fine, and owing to his stubborn resistance the Centrals were repulsed time and again. Scott broke away suddenly and just managed to cross the line, with Morley on his back. The attempt at goal failed. The Centrals tried hard to even up matters, but at half time the score was three points to nil in favor of the High School.

In the second period the Centrals played one half back, the other strengthening the three quarter line. The result was that their combination proved very puzzling to their opponents, who were forced to act upon the defensive. Keefer, Scott and Cobbett attempted to break away, but they were too closely watched to succeed. The Centrals forced the ball into the High School twenty-five and a dash by one of the forwards resulted in a try. The goal kick did not come off, as McInnes charged when the ball was down and frustrated the attempt. Morley secured the leather and made a rush, but he was stopped, and after a few hard scrimmages had given no results, time was called.

For the High School, Dassonville, the full back, was the star. His kicking into touch undoubtedly saved his side. Scott played a hard game at three quarters. Keefer was fast, but he could not get away. Cobbett will be a good man when he is more accustomed to the game. Macrae, Rochfort, McInnes, Taylor and Finch were excellent forwards.

Of the Centrals, Morley and Sargison proved very speedy on the three quarter line. The full back was steady and his kicks were well timed. Kinlock, at half back, displayed good judgment and worked hard. Seabrook was the pick of the forwards. The High School had the advantage of numbers, as they played one more man than the Centrals.

THE TURF.

Cambridgeshire Prospects.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes to be run at Newmarket, England, on Wednesday next, is a very open race. Betting on the result has been very spirited, and first one horse and then another has occupied the position of favorite. Hoekler's Pride, last year's winner, at present is favorite, but it is likely that Wild Oats and the French horse, Cains, will press him close in the quotations before the flag falls for the start. In the local book made by Messrs. Stevenson and McDonell, considerable money has been wagered on Delaunay, a stable companion of Pretty Polly, and on his past performance Delaunay should have a great chance. At present, however, the Colonist prophet predicts that Cains, Hoekler's Pride and Delaunay will finish in the order named.

The following is the latest betting in the local book:

Six to 1 Hackler's Pride, 7 to 1 Delaunay, 8 to 1 Wild Oats, 12 to 1 D an Swift and Margrave, 16 to 1 Wood Pigeon, Cains and Proffer, 20 to 1 Golden Saint, 25 to 1 Grey Plume, Naboh and Cerisier, 33 to 1 Cottager, Marsden and Dominos, 50 to 1 Barbette and Donetta.

Mr. Salmon's Sweep.

The grand Cambridgeshire Sweep conducted by Mr. Salmon closes on Monday, the 24th inst., the public drawing taking place on Tuesday afternoon. Many starters are expected and the result is therefore very uncertain. Monday will be the last chance of obtaining tickets in the sweep, and many who wait until the last moment will be disappointed.

HANDBALL.

Smith and Sutherland Won.

The first match in the J. B. A. A. handicap handball tournament took place in the gymnasium yesterday afternoon, when F. E. W. Smith and J. Sutherland, scratch, defeated J. Hart and T. Watson, rec. 5, after a most desperate struggle, by two sets to one. The score was 21-16, 14-21, 21-19. Each team secured 56 points, which shows how hard the games were, although Smith and Sutherland, in owing 5 points to their opponents, were really making 5 extra points each set. In the first set, Smith and Sutherland managed to overcome their handicap. They played well together and their returns were accurate. Hart and Watson braced up in the second test, and by means of hard, determined work, made the tally one set all. Then the tug of war commenced. Both teams were out for victory, and the play became fast and furious. Smith and Sutherland pulled up to their rivals and from then on the game was anybody's. However, in a very exciting finish, the superior speed of Smith and Sutherland told, and they just managed to gain the victory. The next game will be a great one, as the contesting teams are S. Jost and J. Finlaison, scratch, and J. Leeming and S. McB. Smith, scratch. This match will take place this morning.

BASKETBALL.

Good Prospects.

It looks as if there will be a lively basketball season this year. Victoria West, J. B. A. A., Fernwoods and Y. M. C. A., which were represented last year, will be in the game again this winter, and in addition to these the Victoria Lacrosse Club will enter a team, which is likely to prove a hot one. The Victoria West and J. B. A. A. players are keeping very dark, but it is understood that both organizations will have strong teams in the game.

HOCKEY.

Good Practice.

The Victoria Hockey Club had a practice at Oak Bay yesterday afternoon. The boys intend to retain the championship which they won last year. The season's prospects are good, and the local team should be a strong one.

MADAME MYEE.

Pupils of Actress to Be Seen in Pleasing Dramatic Production.

Madame Myee and her pupils will be seen in a pleasing performance at the A. O. U. W. Hall on the evening of Wednesday of next week. Rehearsals have been proceeding for months past, and the company of amateurs who have been instructed by this capable actress are said to have approached a high state of efficiency.

In the "Afternoon Rehearsal," a most amusing comedy, the following young ladies will appear: Ethel Green, Ena White, M. Rickaby, Dorothy Williams, Eva Brownlee, Sarah Johnson and Madame Myee.

"Forget-Me-Nots," a sympathetic curtain raiser, will be played by two of Victoria's well known young men. On account of Mr. Worlock's illness, Mr. Palmer has taken his part, although on very short notice. The part of the old man servant who follows his master to London will be taken by Mr. P. Richardson.

"Barbara," a pretty one-act play by J. K Jerome, with Madame Myee in the title role, furnishes good scope for fine acting. The other characters will be taken by C. Berkley, L. York and Ethel Green.

"THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN."

George's Ade's quaint comedy, "The County Chairman," which Henry W. Savage offers at the Victoria theatre on Thursday next, is regarded by the best authorities as the nearest approach to the one distinctly great American drama that has been so far produced. After all, it seems fitting that Ade should write the long-looked-for American play.. He is American through and through, was born on a farm in the Middle West, went to a village school, and when he grew up settled in Chicago, where he became a newspaper man. It is an old story how he attained lasting fame as the author of "Fables in Slang." Henry W. Savage admired his genius and produced his first play, after other managers had refused it, "The Sultan of Sulu."

THE SAVOY.

Commencing tomorrow evening and running the entire week the beautiful one-act comedy drama entitled the "Burglar" will be produced for the first time, under the personal supervision of M. J. Hooley.

The story of the "Burglar" opens on a Christmas night, where apparent happiness reigns with the small family indoors, where guests have assembled to celebrate the birthday of Annie Deneson's only child. Annie Deneson, who for six or seven years has been solely dependent on her father for the support of herself and child on account of supposed desertion of her husband, who during that time has never been heard of. When suddenly the father brings the daughter news of the supposed death of her husband, and that he met his death while in the act of burglarizing a house. The wife, still loyal to her husband, the father of her child, refuses to marry again, as is her father's wish, believing her husband is still alive and will return to her some day to live happy ever more. The party being over, all retire for the night, when a burglar enters the house. His noise arouses the child, who gets up out of he. bed and confronts him. During the conversation between the burglar and the child he discovers the child to be his own, when he asks to be forgiven nature gets the best of the father who weeps while holding his child in his arms. When Annie Deneson happens into the room, sees the situation, calls for help, she sees the revolver laying on the table, where the burglar had left it while talking to the child; she picks it up, fires and kills the robber, when, to her surprise, she finds she has murdered her own husband.

An all-star olio will also be presented. Mlle. Laurendan, who scored such a big hit last week, is still retained.

Citizens Are to Tender Benefit

Fifth Regiment Band to Give Another Concert on Tuesday Evening.

Affair Arranged Under Auspices of Council and Tourist Association.

A larger audience than on the previous evening assembled at the Victoria theatre yesterday evening on the occasion of the second concert given by the Fifth Regiment band, just returned from its tour to St. Louis. The excellent programme, which was rendered in a faultless fashion, drew forth the most enthusiastic applause, and Bandmaster Finn had no cause for complaint respecting the appreciation accorded his organization's efforts to please. The various numbers on the programme were happily chosen so as to demonstrate the band's capabilities in various classes music. An especially pleasing selection was "Polka Caprice," solo for piccolo, by Sergt. S. C. Carrol. His efforts were rapturously applauded and he was forced to respond to an encore.

During the evening Lieut.-Colonel Gregory made the interesting announcement that arrangements had been made for a citizens' benefit to be tendered the band at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening. The theatre has been given for the occasion free of charge by the manager, Mr. D. Boscowitz, and the general admission to all parts of the house has been placed at the low rate of 50 cents. The concert will be under the auspices of the City Council and the Tourist Association, and Mayor Barnard requests that a bumper house be given the band, which has done such good work in advertising the city abroad. A very fine programme has been prepared for the occasion, and to make the entertainment all the more notable and successful a number of the leading vocalists of the city will be present and contribute to the programme. The band programme is as follows:

PART I.

Grand March and Soldiers' Chorus fr. "Tannhauser" ..... Richard Wagner
Minuette—"The Celebrated" .... Batiste
Solo for Clarionet— .....Sel.
Bandsman M. Gumbert.
Excerpts fr. Victor Herbert's "Serenade" .....

PART II.

Overture—"Semeramide" (by request) .....
Grand Aria—"The Lost Chord" (by request) ..... Sullivan
Bandsman B. Driscoll.
Caprice—Mazurka ..... Gay
Grand Selection of "Irish Airs"..Godfrey

The band went to Vancouver this morning. It will give a sacred concert at the Vancouver opera house this evening, Manager Ricketts having given the theatre free of charge to show his appreciation of Mr. Finn's enterprise.

One of the most pleasing Pottery decorations we have seen is that on some Doulton Jardiniere on sale at Messrs. Weiler Bros.' elegant china showrooms. It is a simplified rendering of autumn leaves drawn in outline and colored naturally, the motif being thrown into relief by the rich background employed. Its application is most appropriate and should prove popular.

C. P Wolley's Fine Address

(Continued From Page Two.)

and corruption of this country. He would hate to think that the appeal of the Conservatives to turn those rascals out, to turn down this iniquitous deal, was being made in vain to the people of Canada, who had a past to remember and its future honor to maintain. (Cheers.)

Mr. Croot said he was strongly supporting Mr. R. L. Borden and doing his best to defeat Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He believed an attempt was being made to foist a scheme on the Canadian people that would cause future generations of Canada to curse the folly of their fathers. He believed that Mr. Wolley would represent this constituency much better at Ottawa than Mr. Smith could do, for Mr

...SWIFT'S CELEBRATED...

Fresh Pork Sausage

Free From Adulteration

MOWAT'S GROCERY, - - - 77 Yates St.

Free Silverware With Every Sale.

CITY CHURCHES

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers—Morning, Rev. A. J. Hall, of Alert Bay; evening, Rev. W. Baugh Allen. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Smart
Venite ..... Macfarren
Psalms for 23rd morning ... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... J. T. Field
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Litany .....
Hymns 164, 540, 550
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Dienel

Evening.

Voluntary—Aria ..... Gustav Dethier
Processional Hymn 391
Psalms for 23rd evening ... Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... E. A. Clare
Nunc Dimittis—Solo H. H. King.....
.....E. A. Clare
Anthem—"Hymn of Peace" ..... Callcott
Mr. A. T. Goward.
Hymns 368, 31
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 270
Voluntary—Offertoria ..... Dr. S. Heap

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Morning.

Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... 2nd set
Jubilate ..... Dr. Hayes
Hymn 164
Kyrie ..... Ard in D
Gloria Tibi 3
Hymn 291
Hymn 298

Evening.

Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Simper in F
Nunc Dimittis ..... Simper in F
Hymn 169
Hymn 172
Hymn 477
Vesper—"Lord Keep Us Safe.....
Preachers—Morning, Rev. P. Jenns; evening, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard.

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

At the Church of Our Lord, services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., with sermons by Rev. H. J. Wood. Bishop Cridge's Bible class on Friday afternoon at his residence, and a short service that evening in the chancel of the church at 7:45, conducted by the rector. Music as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... A. Redhead
Te Deum 1
Jubilate 3
Hymn ..... 324, 2nd tune
Hymn 370
Hymn .....356 A. & M. 269
Organ—March ..... J. W. Elliott

Evening.

Organ—Allegretto ..... R. H. Bellairs
Magnificat ..... 11 Mercer
Nunc Dimittis ..... VII Mercer
Hymns 568, 318, 395
Doxology .....
Organ—March Anglaise ..... S. Clark

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

On Sunday the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, "Things That Accompany Salvation"; evening subject, "Bridling the Tongue." Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2:30. All will be made welcome at these services.

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

In the morning at 11 the Rev. G. W. Dean will preach. At 7 p. m. the pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will conduct the service. Subject, "Mind Your Own Business." A specially good musical service. Classes, 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible classes, 2:30 p. m. Everybody cordially invited.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. P. Westman, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "Man's Place and Power in This World"; evening subject, "The Man With the Greatest Power in the World." All are invited to follow in this study and take part in both services. Suitable music by the choir. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and the pastor, Rev. W. L. Clay, B. A., will be the preacher at both. Sunday school at 2:30 and Bible class at 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—Andante ..... Batiste
Psalm 43
Anthem—"O Come, Let Us Worship"..
..... Himmel
Soprano solo, Miss Jennie Bishop.
Hymns 595, 347, 334
Organ—Postlude in D ..... Harris

Evening.

Organ—Pastorale from Sonata No. 1..
..... Guilmant
Psalm 65
Anthem—"His Works of Love" ... Simper
Trio, Miss Bishop and Messrs. Gibson and Christopher.
Hymns 195, 235
Solo—"O for the Wings of a Dove"...
..... Mendelssohn
Mrs. H. Young.
Organ—"Triomphe" ..... Hime

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will conduct the services as usual at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class, 2:30 p. m. Following are the musical selections:

Morning.

Hymns 459, 525, 91, 242
Anthem—"O, Sing Unto the Lord a New Song" ..... Dr. John Clarke

Evening.

Psalm 7
Hymns ..... 246, 263, 238.
Anthem—"Then Thou Wilt Show Me"
..... Zingarelli

ST. PAUL'S, VICTORIA WEST.

Rev. D. MacRae, pastor. Special anniversary services, 11 a. m., Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin; 7 p. m., Rev. A. Ewing, superintendent of Chinese missions.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

Divine worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Hermon A. Carson, B. A., will preach at both services. At the morning service the A. O. U. W. will be present in a body. The theme of the sermon will be "Brotherhood of Man." Evening subject, "The Foundation Alms of Christianity." Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 8:15. All seats free, everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Morning service, 11 a. m.; preaching by Rev. D. MacRae. Special Sunday school service at 2:30 p. m.; evening preaching service at 7 p. m., preaching by Rev. E. LeRoy Dakin; subject, "The Unchanging Christ." Junior and senior B. Y. P. U. on Monday evening; teachers' meeting on Tuesday evening; prayer meeting on Thursday evening. Everybody welcome. Strangers cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST.

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "All Power Given Unto Christ"; evening, "A Greater Than Solomon." Rally day services in the Sunday school, 2:30; B. Y. P. U., Monday, 8 p. m.; prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Services at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Helmecke; Sunday school at 10 a. m.; week-day services every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

Sunday service will be held at 87 Pandora street at 11 a. m. Subject, "Everlasting Punishment."

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

A lecture will be given by Mrs. L. Nagell Foster at K. of P. hall at 8 p. m., under the auspices of the Psychic Research Society. Delinations after the lecture.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

This is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon. For sale by all Druggists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

New York, Oct. 22.—Speculation in the stock market continued on the same lines today as during the whole week with sales in the neighborhood of a million shares for the two hours of the Saturday session.

A process of digestion was very profitable, especially in the high priced standard railroad shares, and St. Paul's sudden break to one-quarter below yesterday just at the close gave it a decidedly irregular appearance at the closing. Ontario & Western also lost a point of yesterday's gain, either on account of speculative profit-taking or because the price had reached the level covered by the contract for transfer of control. On the other hand, very aggressive strength was shown by a number of low-priced railroad stocks with Erie the leader of the group. The extreme rise in this stock reached 2 1-4. Amalgamated Copper made a brilliant advance of over four points to the high level of the year. There was large and determined buying of Rock Island, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway and Chicago & Great Western, the first three rising at about a point, and at the last two points. United States Steel preferred was unable to hold its one point advance, as was true of Pennsylvania, which came late into the movement.

The irregular tone of the market is indicated by the above movements, which absorbed the bulk of the trading. The bank statement shows the first recovery in the declining tendency of the surplus reserve since that decline set in from the high figure of $64,457,800 on August 20. Total sales at par value amounted to $4,525,000.

THE INFANT NEEDS

a perfectly pure, sterile, stable, easily absorbable and assimilable food. These are a combination of requirements which are found in Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. These properties are so perfectly represented in no other form of artificial feeding.

Good Cutlery is one of the leading features of a well-furnished home. Our Cutlery department has just been augmented with nearly 100 dozens of fine Sheffield Table Ware, Knives, Carvers, Steels, etc., and which are priced very reasonable. We want you to see these goods. Weiler Bros., Government and Broughton streets.

The depth and softness of the coloring of Doulton Faience on exhibition at Messrs. Weiler Bros. is very agreeable. Have you seen this ware? Do not delay. There is only a limited selection.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Oct. 22—8 p. m.

SYNOPSIS.

The area of high pressure is nearly stationary in the Pacific states and the southern part of this province, and a moderate depression is centered in Alberta and Saskatchewan. No rainfall has been reported today either west or east of the Rockies, and fair weather has been general in all districts. It has been a little cooler on the Coast, but warm inland on the American plateau region.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	48	55
New Westminster	40	59
Kamloops	42	56
Barkerville	34	46
Calgary, Alta.	26	62
Winnipeg, Man.	34	46
Portland, Ore.	50	66
San Francisco, Cal.	60	76

FORECASTS

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and vicinity: Variable winds; generally fair, and not much change in temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light winds; generally fair, with stationary or higher temperature.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Record for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	49	Mean	51
Noon.	55	Highest	55
5 p.m.	54	Lowest	48

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 2 miles northeast.
Noon. ..... Calm.
5 p.m. ..... Calm.

Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Sunshine—3 hours .06 minute.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.177
Corrected.....30.203

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected.....30.22

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

GOLF.

Intercollegiate Champion.

Hamilton, Mass., Oct. 21.—A. L. White won the Intercollegiate golf championship, defeating H. Chandler Egan 2 up. Both men are from Harvard.

A Northern Bag. — Messrs. J. M. Hanbury and David T. Hanbury, of London, who have been spending five or six weeks after game in Casiars, returned to the city on Friday. Mr. J. M. Hanbury left for Vancouver en route to England on Friday, but Mr. David Hanbury is remaining here for a while and is staying at the Driard. He reports that his brother and he enjoyed some good sport in the north and that their bag included two grizzly bears.

Have you seen it? The latest is the new Rapid Knife Sharpener. You merely draw the knife through the little machine a few times and the knife is sharpened. Price 30c., at R. A. Brown & Co., 80 Douglas street.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle: M. J. Gates, Mrs. Gates, J. A. Sindal, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, T. Jerome, Mrs. T. Jerome, Miss Jerome, W. Ford, W. Neill, Mrs. Neill, E. R. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, F. H. Miller, Lyman Wilson, C. A. Harrison, J. Jordan, Simon Leiser, Mrs. Pendala, E. Bickerton, J. H. Gavin, C. Cox, G. Darty, Mrs. Grinnell, Mr. Smith, J. McDonald, Capt. Collister, A. P. Campbell, E. H. Seglndson, G. L. Webster, L. Ward, F. Bennett, C. C. Stettler, Miss Fegan, Fred Bland, Mrs. Bland, Master Bland, Mrs. Meldrum, Mrs. A. E. Smith, Jas. Irvine.

Local News.

Bilton-McKenzie.—At the residence of the Rev. Mr. Adams yesterday Miss Margaret McKenzie, of Vancouver, was married to Capt. H. R. Bilton, of Hobart, Tasmania. Miss Lily Jenkins acted as bridesmaid and Mr. J. McDonald as best man.

Orange Lodge Meeting.—A special meeting of L. O. L., No. 1,426, will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the lodge rooms, A. O. U. W. hall, for the purpose of conferring degrees and receiving the report of the committee appointed to arrange the annual banquet for the 5th November.

County Court.—In County Court yesterday before His Honor Judge Harrison, the case of Jackson vs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken was, again up, and some evidence having been taken, it was again adjourned until Thursday next, or will come up on Monday afternoon in case the speedy trials set for that day are not heard.

An Epidemic of Drunks.—Last evening the city police were kept busy picking up drunks from various streets in the city. One of the sufferers from the epidemic had a tendency towards falling through windows and broke two plate glass store fronts within five minutes. Quite a number of men "under the influence" were making things lively in the lockup last night.

A Serious Accident.—One of the workmen on the night shift at the C. P. R. hotel foundations met with a painful accident soon after starting work yesterday evening. One of the piles, in being put in position on the driver, fell on him, breaking his leg and causing internal injuries. The sufferer was removed in an unconscious condition to St. Joseph's hospital, where he is reported as progressing favorably.

Co-operative Association.—A meeting of the provisional trustees of the Victoria Co-operative Mercantile Association, Limited, was held at 92 Government street last evening, at which it was decided to procure a store and open business at the earliest possible moment. Bylaws, etc., will be published at once. Persons desiring shares may make application for the same at the above address, or through any of the provisional directors, whose names appeared in the papers a few days ago.

Struck Good Oil.—A despatch of particular interest to the numerous Victorians interested in the oil lands of East Kootenay appears in the Spokesman-Review, dated Missoula, Mont., Oct. 17. The scene of the strike is ten miles southeast of the Flathead Valley Company's lands. The despatch referred to is as follows: "C. K. Jennings, of Kalispell, who has arrived here, says that enthusiasm in the northern part of western Montana continues over the big oil strike made by the St. Mary's Lubricating Oil Company on Boulder creek. The first oil, he said, had been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet, and after penetrating for a few feet farther an excellent quality of lubricating oil had been discovered. The depth reached being at the end of the cable, it will be impossible to test the well's capacity until more cable arrives. The oil wells are located at Boulder, south across Mountain Spur from Swift Current. The people were so elated over the find, Mr. Jennings says, that they contemplate giving a big celebration in town. The St. Mary's company is composed of Spokane and Montana men."

The Royal Doulton Art Stoneware on sale at Messrs. Weiler Bros., is a very interesting collection to lovers of the beautiful. Its style offers considerable scope to the artistic abilities of the producers and is full of individuality, placing it far above the level of mediocrity. Make your selection while the choice is good.

OVERCOAT AND SUIT SELLING EXTRAORDINARY.

Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits and Pants less one-fifth or 20 per cent off for cash is the burden of B. Williams & Co.'s song at 68 and 70 Yates street.

These lines are selling freely and Messrs. B. W. & Co. are quite confident that the entire stock will be sold off by February 1st next, when the new "Semi-Ready Clothing" stock will arrive.

B. Williams & Co. report having sold already this season some twelve hundred Overcoats and Raincoats for men and boys which leaves about fifteen hundred still in stock and which will be sold before February 1st next.

This tremendous Overcoat and Raincoat business has been done in the last two months and is due mainly to the very large discounts which Messrs. B. Williams & Co. are offering, viz., one-fifth or 20 per cent off for cash. This discount reduces a $10.00 Overcoat or Raincoat to $8.00; a $12.00 coat to $9.60; a $15.00 coat to $12.00; a $18.00 coat to $14.40, and a $20.00 coat to $16.00.

All prices are marked in plain figures and the discounts offered for cash are lived up to in every instance.

These discounts are also offered on all Boys' and Men's Suits and Pants, $3.00 Boys' Suits being reduced to $2.40; $3.75 Suits to $3.00 and $5.00 Suits to $4.00; $2.50 Pants are now $2.00, $3.50 Pants now $2.80 and $4.00 Pants $3.20. This is the chance for the cash buyer and this is the season for Raincoats and Overcoats. See these goods, therefore, before buying your Fall and Winter outfits, as you can save from $3.00 to $5.00 on a Raincoat, Overcoat or Suit, and from 75 cents to $1.50 on a pair of Trousers or a Boys' Suit or Overcoat.

The new fall stock is now complete and the goods shown this season in Underwear, Shirts, Hats, Gloves and Umbrellas are all extra value and the very latest in design and pattern.

Special mention should be made of some fifty dozen "Self-Opening" Umbrellas which have just come to hand and which are being offered at $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 each. The handles on these lines are very neat and attractive, being tipped with silver.

Fifty dozen "Christy" Feather-weight Stiff Hats in the newest shapes came to hand last week, and are now on view.

Cash buyers should bear in mind that "a dollar saved is a dollar made," and purchase their winter outfit from Messrs. B. Williams & Co., as no deception is practiced, all the bargains being genuine.

The human sponge is misnamed, for, as a rule, he refuses to take water.

Its all right to take things as they come if you don't expect much.

Salmon's Grand
Cambridgeshire
Sweep

Drawn for under the supervision of the Sporting Editors of the Daily Papers at

SALMON'S CIGAR STORE
VICTORIA, B. C.
—ON—
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904.

Race to be run on Wednesday, October 26. A large number of starters expected.

Tickets $1.00 Each

CONDITIONS:

Moneys to be divided as follows:

First Horse ..... 40 per cent.
Second Horse ..... 20 per cent.
Third Horse ..... 10 per cent.
Divided among starters (being non-winners).. ..... 10 per cent.
Divided among non-starters ...20 per cent.
(Less 10 per cent. to defray expenses).
A GRAND TOTAL OF 107 PRIZES.

Rally Service.—A rally service will be given at the Calvary Baptist church Sunday school this afternoon. Addresses by Rev. J. R. McIntyre and the pastor, and Mrs. Currie will sing a solo.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Tenders are invited by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the erection of offices adjoining the new wharf in the City of Victoria. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, Architect, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Division Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all tenders, which are to be addressed to Mr. Geo. H. Webster, Division Engineer, Vancouver, B. C., on or before noon on Tuesday, the 25th day of October.

R. MARPOLE,
General Superintendent.
October 12, 1904, Vancouver, B. C.

NOTICE

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

NOTICE

Tenders

Sealed and endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 28th day of November, 1904, at 4 p. m., for the purchase, in whole or in part, of Local Improvement debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1 Debentures amounting to $12,497.20, issued under authority of the "Yates Street Local Improvement By-law," dated 1st May, 1904, maturing 1st day of May, 1914. Of the said debentures $7,368.60 are issued upon the credit of the real property immediately benefited by the work of local improvement, and $5,128.60 upon the credit of the whole municipality.

2. Debentures amounting to $12,528.37, issued under authority of the "Yates Street (Upper Part) Local Improvement By-law," dated the 10th day of June, 1904, maturing the 10th day of June, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

3 Debentures amounting to $16,762.54, dated the 15th day of September, 1904, maturing 15th day of September, 1914, and secured upon the credit of the whole municipality.

The denomination of the debentures (with the exception of remainders) is $500.00, and they bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the office of the City Treasurer, Victoria. The tenderer must state the net price at Victoria which he will pay. In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest on the said debentures, for the period between the date of issue of each set of debentures, as above mentioned, and the date of receipt of the purchase money therefor by the City Treasurer.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., October 18th, 1904.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the matter of an application for a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Part of Lots Twenty-seven (27), Twenty-eight (28) and Twenty-nine (29), Cloverdale, Victoria District (Map 51).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands, issued to Helena Brunton, on the 16th day of January, 1891, and numbered 11031a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 23rd day of September, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that George Hooper having this day retired from the partnership or firm of Hooper Bros., Lumbermen and Sawmill owners, that the business will be carried on as heretofore by William Hooper, Tom Hooper, and Lewis Hooper, to whom all debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented.

Dated at Duncan's, V. I., B. C., this 29th day of July, 1904.

GEORGE HOOPER,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
LEWIS HOOPER,
A. T. HOOPER.

Witness:
J. H. WHITTOME.

RELIABLE MEN WANTED

In every locality to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, along roads and conspicuous places; also distributing small advertising matter. Salary or commission $60 per month and expenses not over $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good men. No experience needed. Write for particulars. EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., LONDON, ONT.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

THE RICHARDSON Employment Agency is removed to 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 1:30. J. Devereaux. my29

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A saleslady; experience necessary; good salary to suitable person. 60 Rae street. o23

WANTED — Experienced housemaid and three general maids (city); good wages. 60 Rae street. o23

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced hands for the manufacture of shirts and overalls. Apply at No. 9 Yates street. o23

WANTED—A woman to do housework by the day. Apply "L.," this office. o23

WANTED—A first-class cook, one who understands waiting on table and cooking. Call between 9 and 12. "Lima," Birdcage Walk. o18

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

WANTED—Situation wanted by middle-aged lady as child's nurse. Address "Nurse," this office. o23

WANTED—Two ladies seek situations as nursery governesses or mother's useful assistant to growing children (country preferred). 60 Rae street. o23

WANTED—Young lady, domesticated and of a cheerful, kindly disposition, seeks position as useful companion to an invalid lady (country preferred). 60 Rae street. o23

WANTED—An experienced person wants situation as housemaid, or less. Apply "B.," Colonist. o23

WANTED—Young lady (English) desires position as governess. Musical. "F.," Colonist. jy17

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—At once, a reliable youth, sixteen or seventeen, for a gents' furnishing store, one willing to learn the business. Apply H. Rutland, 57 Johnson street. o23

WANTED—Young man for general help in produce store. "Y. Z.," Colonist. o23

DETECTIVES—Every locality, good salary, experience unnecessary. Inter-State Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis. o23

WANTED—Smart boy wanted. Apply Angus Campbell & Co., 31 Fort street. o23

WANTED—A large manufacturing concern about to open distributing depot in this section, desires services of responsible man to take management. Salary $1800 per annum and commissions. Applicant must furnish first-class references and $1,750 to $2,500 cash. Merchandise furnished. Address Manufacturer, Care Nelson Chesman Company, Chicago, Ills. o16

WANTED—A lad, about 16, who can typewrite. Apply in handwriting "D.M.," Colonist office. o22

WANTED—Young man in office; must be able to write a fair hand. State wages expected and address in own handwriting, to "X. Y.," Colonist office. o22

MEN TO LEARN BARBER TRADE IN eight weeks and secure profitable positions. Special inducements this month. Catalogue mailed free. Moler System College, San Francisco, California. o14

WANTED—A competent butter maker, with references, by the Victoria Creamery Association. Applications will be received by the secretary, Box 227, Victoria, not later than Thursday, October 20, 1904. Duties to commence on Thursday, December 1, 1904. State salary expected. o4

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—Circular letters or announcements to address at home. Good penman. Terms reasonable. "R. B.," Colonist. o23

WANTED—By steady man, situation as groom and gardener, or any place of trust; experienced; excellent references. Apply "B. A. T.," Colonist office. s1

NEWSPAPERDOM—An experienced newspaper man is open to engagement—editor or reporter. Apply "Slug V.," this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—Pretty English servant girl, age 22; large inheritance just paid; would marry. Address, Curran, 1242 Wabash Ave., Chicago. o23

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Four rowboats, to carry from two to ten people; all with sails complete. One boat house. J. J. White, Sidney, B. C. o5

FOR SALE—SS. Mist. For particulars apply to Malcolm & Purvis, Salt Spring Island, B. C. au17

FOR SALE—Naphtha launch in good order. Apply "Launch," Colonist office.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 209. Largest established; country orders solicited. No. 141 Yates street.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 120 Fort street. Tel 1012 au3

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—Oriental dining room and kitchen. Oriental hotel, Yates street. o13

WHO'S HOLLIS?—Why, the chimney sweep! From 50c.; no mess. 4 Broughton street. au26

TO TRADESMEN AND OTHERS—Accounts kept and made up, large or small, daytime or evenings. Terms moderate. Apply "C. H. R.," 117 Menzies street. s30

BEACON HILL—Two large lots (one a corner), commanding a beautiful view of the Straits, for sale cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. m11

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, a monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c. for four months' trial. jy22

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—100 cords of wood, delivered. A. T. Woodward, Ross Bay, City. o21

WANTED—Plain sewing by the day. 88 Pandora avenue. o16

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE LOCATORS, C. W. Bennett, Gen'l Mgr., the largest and oldest exclusive business brokers in the West. Winnipeg, Man. We have every line of business for sale, at every price, all over B. C., the Territories and Manitoba, and can suit your capital. Our book, "Business Opportunities," tells of a great many in every line, and it's free for the asking. Locators. A three to five thousand investment in any of the following lines will secure you a yearly profit of three to five thousand in a number of each, we have for sale: Hotel, General Store, Hardware, Furniture, Laundry, Job Printing, Lumber and Saw Mill, Flour and Feed, Dray and Livery. The Locators, Merchants' Bank Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. o23

FOR SALE—A milk business with 4 to 10 cows. Apply Skull Johnson, Maywood P. O. o22

FOR SALE—Millinery and fancy goods business for sale, including lease of premises; high class trade. Will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Satisfactory reasons for disposal. For particulars and terms apply to P. O. Box 450, Victoria, B. C. o8

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—Black mare for sale; fast driver; suitable for light delivery. Apply "B. W. B.," Colonist. o23

FOR SALE—A fine lot of cocker spaniel pups and grown dogs, of the very best breeding. Apply J. W. Creighton, 30 Broad street, rooms 2 and 3. o22

FOR SALE—1 Reg. Shropshire ram, "Sir Walter"—19205 (sire, Sir P. A. M.) Imported by John Campbell, Ontario; a 2 shear ram. Geo. Heatherbell, Colwood.

FOR SALE—Young pigs for sale. John Turner, Royal Oak. o13

FOR SALE—Minorca pullets, $10 dozen; Minorca Orpington pullets $9 dozen; Orpington hens $1; also cocker spaniel, broken, $10. Miss Exley, Sidney. o11

WANTED—200 pullets; state when hatched. Cameron, 19 Catherine street, W.

FOR SALE—Irish setter puppies by Mickey Green; also Irish setter bitch, good hunter. Apply evenings, except Saturday or Sunday, Wm. H. Peter, Harriet road, off Burnside. au24

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—Half acre and 5-room cottage in city, value $1,000, for outside property. "Exchange," care Colonist. o23

LUMBER.

THE KALEVAN KANSA C. CO., LTD, Sointula, B. C. (Malcolm Island)—We furnish rough and dressed fir, spruce, cedar and tamarack lumber; mouldings, pedister, shingles and boxes. Our door factory will open shortly, when we will be prepared to sell at the lowest market prices. We want the trade of the Northwest Coast. Our foundry is up-to-date in its fittings. We mould all kinds of castings and do machine repairing. Write for further particulars and prices to above address. s28

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

DR. FLORENCE MACGEORGE, OSTEOPATH—Practices in Victoria, 34 Elford street, on Thursdays and Fridays. Take Fort street car. All diseases successfully treated without drugs or knife. Consultation free. o18

WANTED—FARMS.

WANTED TO LEASE—A farm for three years, with the privilege of buying; 50 to 150 acres, with house and barns. Apply "R. T.," Colonist. s29

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Four lots, 60x240 each, well situated in James Bay. For price and terms apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o4

FOR SALE—100 acres at Prospect Lake, small portion improved. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. jy16

FOR SALE—Gorge Road, a number of desirable residential lots, close in, cheap, and terms if necessary. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je10

FOR SALE—$800, one-third of an acre James Bay, all cleared, rich black loam. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street. je

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage, barn and 2 lots, on Menzies street. Apply 80 Yates street.

$200—Lot, Wallace street, near Beacon Hill Park; full sized; only $200. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. o12

LOST.

LOST—A seal tooth brooch with initials "E. B." Finder please return to Mr. Andernach, Government street. o23

LOST—On Tuesday evening, a string of pearl beads. Finder will be rewarded on returning to this office. o23

LOST—Purse with charms on Government street. Apply "J. H.," Colonist. o20

LOST—Green parokeet from Montana restaurant, Sunday forenoon, October 2; answers to name "Lorita." Finder please return to Montana restaurant, Outer Wharf, and claim reward. o6

FOUND.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading 1c. per word each issue. In order to facilitate the return to their owners of articles picked up on the streets, The Colonist will insert in this column free of charge to the finder all notices of such matters, and in case of rewards being paid will guarantee payment of such amounts to those entitled to the money.

FOUND—On Wharf street, Monday afternoon, a boy's blue jersey. Owner may have same by paying for this advertisement. s25

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Two cottages, furnished and unfurnished, with bath, $7. Williams, 104 Yates street. o23

TO RENT—Twelve-roomed house, in good condition; centrally located, nice grounds, $30 a month. Inquire 93 Mears street. o22

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Pandora avenue; six rooms and bathroom; full sized lot with stable, $17.00 per month. Apply A. W. Bridgman. o21

TO LET—The large two-storey residence of Mrs. M. Humber, Topaz avenue. Apply to Mrs. M. Humber. o6

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, a number of desirable residences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je15

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS RE-TRIMMED, bringing their own material; panama hats cleaned and re-pressed. Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard. au5

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—To buy, small cottage and lot. Send particulars to "Cash," care of Colonist. o7

WANTED—To lease or purchase. Small farm, within driving distance of Victoria, near salt water preferred. Full particulars to "R. W.," Colonist. s15

WANTED—To purchase, waterside lots at Victoria, suitable for wharf purposes, or to rent wharf premises. Full particulars with lowest terms. Apply to Malins, Coulthard & Co., New Westminster, B.C.

MANICURING.

UNIQUE MANICURING PARLORS—Room 2, MacGregor Block, opposite Hotel Driard, Facial massage and scalp treatment; hairdressing and shampooing; children's haircutting. au31

SALOON.

ALBION—Yates street; choice liquors and cigars. Give Jack Thomson a call. s15

TO RENT—ROOM AND BOARD.

FOR RENT—Room and breakfast; good, comfortable house; private family; $9.00 month. References required. "R. B.," Colonist. o9

ROOMS—Accommodation in private house; board or breakfast optional; large well furnished rooms; modern conveniences; phone; central; close to car lines; reasonable terms. Apply "M. C.," Colonist office. o6

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board. Oriental Hotel, Yates street. s24

TO LET—FURNISED ROOMS.

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family; new house, modern. 59 Heywood avenue. o18

TO LET—Comfortable front room, with heater. 57 View street. o18

BED AND SITTING ROOM TO RENT—Private family; new house, modern. "C. H.," Colonist office. o12

TO RENT—Furnished, sunny suite, all complete for housekeeping; gas stoves and bath. 98 Yates street. o9

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms, also entire use of kitchen and pantry. 120 Vancouver street. o9

FURNISHED ROOM with breakfast; all conveniences. 84 Discovery street. o6

TO LET—Furnished suite, also single room. 182 Fort street. s27

TO RENT—Furnished hotel dining room; good business; rent very reasonable. Address P. O. Box 20.

TO RENT—In private family, two comfortably furnished front bedrooms, facing the Bay; two minutes from Government Buildings; use of phone. Terms moderate. Address "Rex," Colonist

FOR RENT — Furnished housekeeping rooms for rent, with bath. 118 Fort

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS —Office and mills, 148 Government St. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH—Annual bazaar, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid and Willing Helpers, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 2 and 3, in Victoria Hall (next Jewish Synagogue), to be opened at 3 p. m. Suppers will be provided, also luncheon, on second day. Mr. Longfield's orchestra will be in attendance. Admission free. After 6 p. m. 10 cents. o23

ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY CONCERT, L. T. B. Association, in A. O. U. W. Hall, Yates street, Friday evening, October 28, commencing at 8 o'clock. Good programme and refreshments. Admission 25 cents. o22

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED TO RENT—Modern house, 7 or 8 rooms, centrally located. Address "House," Colonist office. o4

WANTED—To rent, a 4 or 5 room modern house close in. Apply "T. W. E. U.," Colonist. s23

New Houses For Sale

Installment Plan

A Number of New Homes, Modern in Every Respect. Easy Monthly Installments

B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY, LTD

40 Government St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Two contracts in the People's Loan & Deposit Co., ow numbers. 84 Yates street. o2

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77. s3

500 CORDS GOOD DRY WOOD, within half mile siding—Cowichan Station, E. & N. Ry. Apply Chas. Pannell, Cowichan Station, B. C. s1

FOR SALE—A six-oared pleasure boat, will hold about nine people. Apply T. Luscombe, Garbally Road. au7

FOR SALE—Single top buggy and a sextant, both in good condition. Apply Montana Restaurant, Outer Wharf. jy21

FOR SALE—Back bar mirrors and shelfs. Apply The Palace, 56 Yates street. jy17

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS.

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar spruce and fir and other woods. For partic

Near Duncans

Overlooking a lake; 140 acres, some very good; just the spot for a gentleman's residence; good society; boating; fishing; all sorts of quiet amusements. Only $1,250, and easy terms.

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

CURTISS & HARVEY'S CELEBRATED
AMBERITE CARTRIDGES
SMOKELESS AND BLACK SPORTING GUNPOWDERS
For Sale at All Gunsmiths.
WHOLESALE BY
ROBT WARD & CO., Limited
Victoria and Vancouver

.....SYLVESTER'S.....
Excelsior Meal or Egg Producer
The Greatest Feed for Fowls on the Market. Is to be fed hot in morning.
The Sylvester Feed Co., 87-89 YATES STREET
Tel. 413.

Busy Week For The Politicians

Both Party's Will Address Series of Meetings In the City and District.

Mr. Lugrin Gets Worsted in a Passage - at - Arms With a Socialist Speaker.

COL. PRIOR'S MEETINGS.

Meetings in the interest of Colonel Prior, the Conservative candidate, have been arranged as follows:

Monday Evening — Cramer's Hall.
Wednesday Evening — North Ward School.
Friday Evening—Spring Ridge.
October 31—A. O. U. W. Hall.
November 2—Victoria Theatre.

There remain but eight more working days for the politicians before the electors will be summoned to the polls to record their judgment, and that they will be busy ones goes without saying. Meetings are scheduled for each evening during that period by either Conservatives and Liberals, and no stone is to be left unturned in the work of educating the electors on the issues involved in the campaign.

Colonel Prior has an active canvassing committee at work which is constantly bringing in the most cheering reports of the prospects for his election. That he will poll a good majority over his opponent is confidently anticipated by his supporters, the conviction being that the people of Victoria do not want to be represented at Ottawa by a man incapable of making himself heard on the floor of the house.

Colonel Prior will address two big meetings in the city before polling day—on Monday evening next in the A. O. U. W. hall, and on the evening before polling day in the Victoria theatre. On the latter occasion Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper will be present and deliver another of his inspiring addresses. To-morrow evening Colonel Prior and other prominent speakers will address a meeting in Cramer's hall; on Wednesday evening there will be a meeting at the North Ward school and on Friday evening the Colonel will address the electors of Spring Ridge.

There was a warm time at the meeting in the Boleskin road schoolhouse on Friday evening, held in the interests of Ralph Smith, the Liberal candidate for Nanaimo district. The feature of the evening was a sensational spat between Mr. Watters, the Socialist candidate, and C. H. Lugrin. It appears that Ralph Smith, during the course of his speech, was interrupted by a Socialist, who asked Mr. Smith his opinion of affairs in the Yukon country. Mr. Smith admitted that the Liberal administration there had been pretty bad. Mr. Lugrin a little later took occasion to stigmatize the Socialists as cowards. This brought Mr. Watters to his feet and there were immediate cries of "platform" from all parts of the hall. Mr. Watters expressed an unwillingness to go on the platform unless it was the distinct wish of the meeting. The audience insisted that Mr. Watters should go to the platform, and he did so, and then proceeded to give Mr. Lugrin a neat dressing down. It did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Lugrin, declared Mr. Watters, to call Socialists cowards. What did Mr. Lugrin do when he was editor of the Colonist? Though a Liberal at heart he was too cowardly to proclaim himself one and posed as a Conservative and wrote Conservative editorials. Now, however, it was different with Mr. Lugrin. Since he was sure of a job if the Liberals were successful at the approaching elections, he was out in the open, proclaiming his loyalty to the Liberal party. As for the speaker, he could not get a job because of Socialistic leanings, but nevertheless he fearlessly expressed his convictions. Now, who was the coward?

Mr. Watters was cheered to the echo for the clever way in which he had turned the tables upon the man who had attacked his class, and continued speaking until the meeting broke up, the audience obviously being more in sympathy with his position than the Liberal "spellbinders."

The Socialist party hold a meeting at Saanich Monday evening, addressed by J. H. Hawthornthwaite and W. Fenton, the candidate.

Refusing to obey the "get-out-of-my-sight" injunction issued by Mr. George Riley, Mr. B. J. Perry, the grandiloquent orator of the local Liberal forces, is again making his appearance at meetings being held in the interest of Liberal candidates. On Friday evening he was present at the Lampson street school at the meeting held in the interest of Ralph Smith, and delivered an impassioned appeal for the perpetuation of that degree of purity in public life which is guaranteed if the Liberals are again returned to power. Further opportunities for the electors to hear Mr. Perry are to be given, it is understood, before polling day.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

FATES ARE UNKIND.

Barkentine Gardiner City Had Just Been Overhauled.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The fates seem to be unkind to the fine barkentine Gardiner City. She was only recently sent to sea, after having been repaired at a cost of $15,000, following serious injury while lying at Redondo, when she was swept by a storm against the wharf and totally dismantled. This week she came to port, after a run of fourteen days from Tacoma, with a tale of hardship that is not often told at this time of year. Captain Olsen reports that on October 12, when the Gardiner City was in latitude 44 degrees north, longitude 126 degrees 30 minutes west, a heavy southeast gale suddenly came up across the stretch of water and made light of throwing the heavily-laden vessel on her beam ends.

Before the men on board could bring the ship about the seas had flooded the cabin and forecastle and left seven feet of water in the hold, with four feet of swashing sea between the rails on deck. For four hours the starboard rail was out of sight. All hands were sent to the pumps, but the machinery was clogged and would not work, and to right the vessel Captain Olsen had the men throw 100,000 feet of lumber into the sea. Then she stood up, and by the time the gale had sped into the northwest, leaving a rough sea that was welcomed after such a big blow. Nobody was hurt aboard the barkentine during the strenuous life of the gale.

Maximum Test Is Satisfactory

The Big British Ship Crown of Germany Hauled Out on New Ways Yesterday.

Steamship Olympia's Terrible Trip all the Way South From Nome.

British Ship Crown of Germany was successfully hauled on the new marine ways of the Victoria Machinery Depot yesterday afternoon. The tugs Sadie and Dominion took the big vessel in tow to the upper harbor. Owing to a steady southwest wind which was blowing the two tugs had their work cut out for them bringing the big ship up the harbor. Although the Crown of Germany made a good deal of leeway and drifted somewhat out of the channel she was landed safely on the cradle and hauled up. She appears of monstrous size standing out on the cradle. The new marine railway has now received its maximum test of 3,000 tons dead weight and it is probable that the railway and dry dock will now be formally taken over by the company. Mr. Musgrave, of Boston, Mass., who has been waiting here to superintend the maximum deadweight test, expressed last evening his satisfaction with the hauling out of the Crown of Germany, and it is likely that he will soon leave for the East, his task completed. The Crown of Germany will receive a thorough overhauling before being floated.

TERRIBLE VOYAGE.

Steamship Olympia Battles With Fierce Gales From Nome.

Rougher weather has not been encountered by any vessel of the Seattle-Nome fleet than that experienced by the steamship Olympia, Capt. John A. O'Brien, which reached port yesterday afternoon, says Saturday's Post-Intelligencer. She suffered all the displeasures of the elements reported by the steamship Garonne and more.

The Olympia left Nome in a severe storm, which kept up continuously until the vessel reached Cape Flattery. The Olympia, in fact, stood off the cape for twenty-four hours. She brought up off Cape Tatoosh in a blinding fog and did not dare venture into the straits until the fog lifted.

E. J. Hogan, second steward of the vessel, committed suicide on the trip. On the afternoon of October 11th he jumped into the sea from the stern of the vessel and was drowned. It was not until twenty-four hours later that John Mousky, a Russian and the only eye-witness of the tragedy, made it known. Monsky saw the man jump without uttering a word, headlong into the sea. Had the fact been known that he had taken such a leap it would probably have been impossible to save him, as a tremendous storm raged at the time.

Hogan had been drinking to excess for several days. He began his spree ashore and kept it up after he had returned to the vessel. He was 34 years of age and unmarried. Purser Hogan, of the Lynn canal steamer City of Topeka, is a brother.

The Olympia brought $283,643 in treasure, consigned to the Washington Trust Company, the Union Savings and Trust Company and the Wells-Fargo Express Company. The latter shipment amounted to $108,000, and that of the Washington Trust Company to $100,000, and the Union Savings and Trust Company $80,000.

As cargo the Olympia had 191 casks of ore from H. C. Green's mine on Fish river, Golovin bay district, 390 sacks of tin shipped out by N. B. Solner from the York district; also 299 sacks of ore from the properties of the American Tin Mining Company at York.

The Olympia, which is now owned by the Northwestern Commercial Company, by her return completed her fourth round trip voyage of the season of 1904. Two other vessels of the fleet, namely the steamships Victoria and Tacoma, are yet to arrive.

The vessel's cargo also included twenty-five horses. Seven of these were killed through the tossing and pitching of the vessel during the storm. They died in their stalls. Of the vessel's voyage, Capt. O'Brien said:

"I have never seen such a continuous spell of rough weather. As for the seas they ran higher and as angrily as I have ever seen. I have encountered worse gales, but never such seas and such a prolonged storm. Still the Olympia made it out in good shape. No vessel could have behaved better or demonstrated more splendid seaworthiness.

COMING FROM NOME.

Estimated That the Returning Passengers Number from 1,200 to 1,500.

It is estimated that a crowd of from 1,200 to 1,500 passengers are yet to arrive on the eight passenger carrying vessels scheduled to come from Nome, says the Post-Intelligencer. There are the Senator, Victorian, Tacoma, Roanoke, St. Poul, Portland, Corwin and Oregon. They are all in completion of their last voyage of the season of 1904. The Victoria sailed from Nome for Seattle October 18th. She will probably reach port October 25th. The Senator, with 436 passengers, is scheduled to arrive October 23rd.

Nothing is known as to the number returning on the Tacoma and Roanoke. The former arrived at Nome October 18th from Siberian ports. She is supposed to have sailed for Seattle three days later. Up to the 11th of October neither the steamships Roanoke nor Oregon had reached Nome. The steamship St. Paul was then in port. She was scheduled to sail October 17th, which would bring her into port October 25th. By that date the steamer Portland doubtless will have arrived.

The steamship Oregon and the steamer Corwin will probably be the last vessels to leave Nome for Seattle this season.

CAPTAIN PURVIS RECOVERING.

The many friends in Tacoma and Seattle of Captain S. S. Purvis will be pleased to learn that he is again convalescent after a severe attack of typhoid fever in Alaska. He has returned home, making a quick and successful run, although experiencing considerable rough weather. Captain Purvis is come on with some of the large Alaskan canneries. When he sailed for the North last May he took with him an invention for preparing fish for the canneries. By this machine the entire fish is run in at one end, passing through the process of cleansing, removing head, fins and scales and emerging from the other end of the apparatus ready for the can.—Tacoma Ledger.

SHIPS OUT OF STORES.

Advices from London state that the German bark Primus, from Leith for Honolulu, called at Valparaiso for stores. During a heavy gale she lost several spars and was obliged to put into Aberdeen, Scotland, for repairs. After leaving that port she again encountered unfavorable weather, and on account of the slow passage ran short of stores and was forced into Valparaiso.

The British ship Lonsdale, which left Tyne July 1, also put into Valparaiso for stores. Her rigging was badly damaged in a storm.

AMERICA MARU SAILS.

The pretty Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner America Maru went out from San Francisco Thursday, bound for Japan, with a large cargo of contraband that would make her valuable prize for any Russian that might be wandering around over the ocean this side of Yokohama. She was loaded down with 1,100 tons of salt, 450 tons of nitrates, 500 tons of tan bark and 400 tons of lead, besides other merchandise for the dealers in the Japanese ports. The subjects aboard the vessel are full of patriotism and she steamed out of port with flags flying fore and aft.

CANADIAN HALIBUT.

Enormous Catches Made By American Poaching Fleet.

The bottom dropped out of the halibut market today owing to a fleet of 20 schooners which has reached Seattle from the banks and cut prices to one cent per pound, the lowest for the entire season. Tacoma buyers are on the ground today, buying for cold storage purposes.

There has been a tacit agreement among the halibut fishing fleet that prices were to be held at 2½ and 3 cents. It was so arranged that no more than two schooners should leave the banks at one time, the object being to keep the supply in line with the demand.

As the season neared the end, however, some of the schooner owners planned to slip away quietly and dispose of their catches. The fact became known and there was a general stampede, all of the schooners heading for port under full sail, some of them having finished only half their cargoes.

About 20 of them arrived at almost the same time and began cutting one another's throats. Tacoma dealers claim that it will not demoralize the market much, as the entire lot will be cleared from the market or placed in cold storage in a few days. From this time on halibut fishing boats will have to ge to the Alaska banks for their catches.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Shawmut is due from the Orient on Tuesday next.

Collier Wyfield from San Francisco for Nanaimo passed up yesterday evening.

Steamer Tellus after taking coal at the Ladysmith bunkers, passed out to Yokohama yesterday.

The steamer Queen is due from San Francisco tomorrow evening.

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Due notice will be given if further attendance is required.
F. G. RICHARDS,
Sheriff.
Victoria, B. C., October 20, 1904.

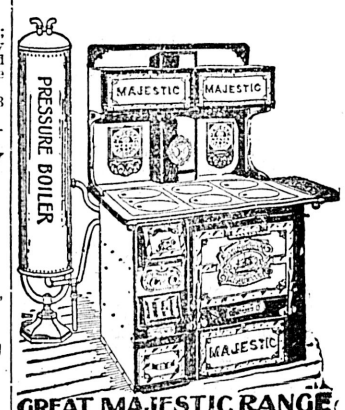
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History of the Conservative Party in Canada

BY A. E. Mc PHILLIPS, K.C.

Following is a verbatim report of the lecture delivered at the Y. M. C. A. rooms the other day by A. E. McPhillips, K.C., on "The History of the Conservative Party in Canada":

To arrive at the point of time when the people of Canada divided upon distinctly party lines would be a matter of extreme difficulty; but, in any case, before endeavoring to deal with that, it may be of interest to take short note of when it was that Canada first became British territory, and the evolution of matters political until the era of full responsib'e government was attained.

It was in 1763, on February 10, that the Treaty of Paris was signed, by which France ceded and guaranteed to His Britannic Majesty in full right "Canada with all its dependencies." In 1774, one hundred and seventy years ago, the "Quebec Act" was passed. It annexed large territories to the province of Quebec, provided for the appointment by the crown of a legislative council, and for the administration of the criminal law as in use in England.

In passing, it may be remarked that it was in this same year, 1774, that the northwest coast of British Columbia was explored by Vancouver and Cook. It will be remembered that in 1775 took place the American revolution, and almost every place of note in Canada fell into American hands, save the city of Quebec itself; but their success was of short duration, and 1776 saw them driven from Canadian soil. Also, in passing, it may be noted that in 1778, on June 3, was first issued the Montreal Gazette, which is still published, a staunch Conservative journal, well edited and influential throughout Canada today. In 1791 Quebec was divided into two provinces, viz., Upper and Lower Canada, each province to have a lieutenant-governor and a legislature composed of a house of assembly and a legislative council. The members of the council were to be appointed by the lieutenant-governor for life, the members of the assembly to be elected by the people for four years. At this time the population of the two provinces was about 160,000. In 1793 took place the abolition of slavery in Canada—not that it could be said that it had really ever obtained in Canada. It was not until 1806, November 22, that the first newspaper printed entirely in French appeared—"La Canadien"—and at this time the population of Upper Canada was but 70,000 and that of Lower Canada 250,000. Twenty-five years later, in 1831, the population of Upper Canada was 236,702 and that of Lower Canada 553,154. It was in 1833, August 18, that Canada had the signal honor of having the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic leave her shores. The steamer Royal William left Pictou, N. S., for Gravesend, England, at which port she arrived after a stormy passage. It was in 1836, July 21, that the first railway in Canada was opened, being the railway from Lapraifie to St. Johns.

It was in 1837-38 that the rebellion in both provinces occurred, but was soon suppressed, and in 1841, February 10, took place the union of the two provinces under the name of the province of Canada; and it was then that a measure of responsible government was achieved. The legislature was to consist of a legislative council and legislative assembly, each province to be represented by 62 members—42 since to be represented by the people and 20 appointed by elected by the people and 20 appointed by the crown. At this time Upper Canada's population had grown to 455,688. On June 13 of this same year the united parliament was opened at Kingston by Lord Sydenham. Two years after this, in 1843, was founded our own city of Victoria by James Douglas, afterwards Sir James Douglas and governor of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

It was not until 1851 that the transfer took place of the postal service from the British to the provincial governments, and then it was that a uniform rate of postage was established, viz., three pence per half ounce, and then only was the use of postage stamps introduced.

At this time the population of Upper Canada had nearly equalled that of Lower Canada, being 852,060, Lower Canada 890,-261, New Brunswick 193,800, and Nova Scotia 276,854. It is a matter of especial interest to here observe that in this year (1851) the Young Men's Christian Association was organized in the city of Montreal—first in America.

Now that the Grand Trunk Pacific railway is such a burning topic in Canada, it is a matter of interest to recollect that the year 1852 saw the commencement of the Grand Trunk railway—a little more than half a century ago.

In 1856 the Allan steamship line commenced regular fortnightly steam service between Canada and Great Britain and Ireland. It was in 1861 that Upper Canada's population was shown to be in excess to that of Lower Canada, it being 1,396,091, that of Lower Canada 1,111,566. New Brunswick 252,047, Nova Scotia 330,857, Prince Edward Island 80,857; and Vancouver Island at this time, exclusive of Indians, apparently, did not exceed in population 3,024.

It was in 1864 that the Quebec conference was held and resolutions were passed favoring the confederation of all of the British North American provinces. In this connection it is to be noted that Sir John A. Macdonald stood out for the immediate recognition of Canada when confederated as an integral nation of the empire, to be styled the "Kingdom of Canada." Had this course been adopted we would have been spared the annoyance and apparent inferiority of position that we now have of being looked upon and spoken of as colonists, which as a matter of fact we are not.

It was in the year 1866, on June 8, that the first meeting of parliament in the new buildings at Ottawa took place; and then it was that the final resolutions necessary on the part of the provinces of Canada were passed to effectuate the confederation of the provinces.

In passing, it may be remembered that on November 17 in this same year (1866) the Union of Vancouver Island and British Columbia was proclaimed.

It was in 1867, on February 10, that the great charter or constitutional code of Canada—the British North America Act—was passed by the Imperial parliament; and on July 1, 1867, took place the union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under the name of the Dominion of Canada. Upper Canada became Ontario and Lower Canada Quebec. Lord Monck was Canada's first governor-general, and the first parliament met on the 6th November, the premier being Canada's patriotic statesman, Sir John A. Macdonald.

It may be said that the history of the Conservative party in Canada commences with confederation; not that Conservative principles were not put into practical operation before, but I apprehend that the subject that I have to deal with is not the political history that was formative, but that which became concrete and is witnessed today in the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada.

"The condition of Canada previous to the rebellion of 1837-38, and existent at the time of Lord Durham after the rebellion, was the condition of things brought about by the family compact, and cannot be said to be attributable to either of the great parties that now divide the Canadian people politically, namely, the Liberal and Liberal-Conservative parties.

"Lord Durham, who died in 1840, and to whose energies and the following up of his recommendations confederation became an accomplished fact, was ill requited by the government of the day, and it remained to posterity to do him justice. Speaking of the conditions as he witnessed them, we have these scornful words: "What are the constitutional principles remaining in force when the whole constitution is suspended? What principle of the British constitution holds good in a country where the people's money is taken from them without the people's consent, where representative government is annihilated, where martial law has been the law of the land, and where trial by jury exists only to defeat the ends of justice and to provoke the righteous scorn and indignation of the community?"

It was as early as 1846 that Sir John A. Macdonald gave voice to that conviction that many years afterwards took shape in the National Policy.

It was on the 1st of May in that year (1846) that Mr. Cayley made a motion in the house looking to the framing of a scale of differential duties on leather importations, and this resolution received the severest of opposition at the hands of the reformers. Macdonald took up the cudgels for Cayley, and it is interesting to note what he said, as it has been stated that in his National Policy move it was said that he was only "the creature of expediency." Speaking in the Canadian parliament on the 1st of May, 1846, we find him make use of these words: "That there was no reason in their opposition to these resolutions"; that "had they studied the question they must have supported them"; that "the measure of the honorable gentleman was really a protective one and as such deserves unanimous support," for "it would prevent the trade of Canada from being subject to the competition of American artisans, and, not among the least, to the artisans of American penitentiaries."

Notwithstanding this appeal, many of the reformers of that day opposed the resolution. It is an idle thing to attach to the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada any of the misdeeds of the Tory party of Canada in the time of Metcalfe and before. The Toryism then prevailing was not a policy of advancement for Canada, but the reverse.

"It was put upon its trial in Canada in the summer of 1848, and fell, never again to raise its head."

No doubt there is attempt made at times to couple the present Liberal-Conservative party with the doings of the old Tory party of Canada, but no conscientious student of Canadian political history can associate one with the other or demonstrate any connection. It has been written of in the following terms: "We know the term 'Tory' is still applied to one of our great parties, and that we are told 'Toryism still lives,' but surely our informants are those who are not acquainted with the history of public parties in the past, or who understand the genius of political opinion in the present."

Lord Elgin, one of the greatest of Canada's governors (1846), obtained a clear insight into the political condition of the country soon after taking up his duties, and it is interesting to note what his biographer says upon the subject, speaking with reference to the then ruling party: "There was no real political life; only that pale and distorted reflection of it which is apt to exist in a colony before it has learnt to look within itself for the centre of power." (Walrond).

It was in the formation of the famous McNab-Morin government that the birth of "Liberal-Conservatism" occurred, it being the first Liberal-Conservative ministry formed in Canada. It would seem that a caucus of McNab's party took place some time before, at which John A. Macdonald was the central figure, outlining and directing matters from the new point of view—the old order changeth. "He pointed out that the sentiments of the old Tory party had now been outgrown by the province, and that the true course was the medium line between effete Toryism and the doctrine of the radical's. Alliance, he said, with the clear Grits, which numbered about forty strong, was not to be dreamt of. Their policy was one of impetuosity and indiscretion, and their leader (George Brown) would tyranize with his newspapers if he could not rule in the cabinet. With the Liberal party, which had become detached from the extravagant members of the reform side, he said, the Conservatives could, without any sacrifice of principle, and with much profit to the country, unite. The secularization of the clergy reserves and the abolition of the seigneurial tenure were questions, he added, upon which the country had expressed itself unmistakably, and it was the duty of the government to give effect to the popular wish." "With this coalition (brought about by the formation of the MacNab-Morin government) disappeared from the stage the historic reform party. Strictly speaking, we have no 'reformers' now, and those who call themselves such are the descendants of the baffled Grits who set up a cry of rage when Liberal and Conservative sank a few imaginary differences and banded into a party liberal enough to keep abreast of public opinion and conservative enough not to run into excess."

It was Mr. Macdonald who, immediately when parliament had convened, introduced a measure dealing with the clergy reserves. "This act abolished all distinctions between religious denominations by providing that the proceeds arising from all land sales, after the deduction of expenses, be handed over to the municipalities in proportion to population, the amount to be applicable for ordinary municipal purposes. Another bill was introduced abolishing feudal rights and duties in Lower Canada, and allowing compensation to seigneurs in cases where vested rights had grown up under the tenure."

Thus was ushered in the Liberal-Conservative party, and surely it may be said that it evidenced a determination to grapple with the obstacles to advancement and development that existed at that day. The Belleville Intelligencer said: "Who would have fancied that the Knight o' Dundurn and the Hon. Mr. Cayley would ever have surrendered their principles on the clergy reserve question? That the Hon. John A. Macdonald should have done so does not astonish us, because we have long known his views upon this question, and that they had undergone considerable change so far as its settlement would tend to allay the unnatural excitement which has so long agitated the country."

A notable matter of legislation was introduced and passed in 1854 by the Tache-Macdonald ministry (Col. Tache having succeeded Mr. Morin in the Liberal-Conservative government); that was the Militia bill; it was during the time of the Crimea war. The bill became law and was in fact the forerunner of the present militia system of Canada. The government were, however, subjected to the most bitter attacks upon this measure by those then known as clear Grits, amongst others George Brown, William Lyon Mackenzie and John Sandfield Macdonald.

It was on the 25th of November, 1857, that Mr. John A. Macdonald was first called upon to form a government—a task that he accepted, and on the day following the Macdonald-Cartier government took over the administration of the country. This government was defeated upon the motion of Mr. Piche, reading as follows: "It is the opinion of this house that the city of Ottawa ought not to be the permanent seat of government for the province." This defeat and what followed after, it being apparent to Mr. Macdonald that he was in the minority as to the support coming from Upper Canada, he decided to resign, and the government promptly resigned. This resulted in George Brown being called in, and he was successful in forming a government, but his government was of short duration, as almost immediately an adverse vote was recorded in the house, the majority over the government being no less than 40 votes. It was plain that the defection had only reference to the isolated matter as to where the capital should be situate. In the result the Macdonald-Cartier government was formed, and the "double shuffle" took place. Under the law it appeared that the new ministry evaded the responsibility of going back for election by accepting within a month other offices than those held at the time of resignation.

It was in 1858, during the Macdonald-Cartier administration, that the question of protection to home industries was given serious consideration, afterwards to take shape as the National Policy. In passing, it may be remembered that in this year (1858) the submarine cable was successfully laid, connecting Europe and America—a wonderful tribute to the march of science in the nineteenth century.

Canada was still short of what may be termed responsible government in its fullness; so also were the Maritime Provinces. The question of the selection of the capital at Ottawa, which had been the selection of Her Majesty, was in 1859 ratified by the house, but by a majority of only five. It was in this year again shown how the Conservatives were marching steadily along in the establishment of a protective policy, as it was in this year (1859) that Mr. Galt, the inspector-general, brought in a resolution which established an increase of from 15 to 20 per cent. on non-enumerated imports; and the incidence of the tariff was such as to give protection to certain classes of Canadian manufactures. The population of Canada was bounding upwards, and a few weeks before the session of 1861, a census being taken, it was shown that the population of Upper Canada was 300,000 in excess of that of Lower Canada. This was in striking contrast to the condition of things twenty years before, at the time of the union. The population at that time of Lower Canada exceeded that of Upper Canada by 200,000.

The year 1862 ushered in an epoch of gravity. The secession had taken place and the southern confederacy had come into existence and the war was raging. The North had sprung to arms as one man to maintain the integrity of the republic, which happily was accomplished, but only after years of pestilential war and the expenditure of a vast amount of treasure. It was then that Macdonald felt that Canada should give attention to her own domestic and national affairs; and, acting on the principle that preparedness for war was the best preservative of peace, he entered upon the task of framing a bill to the end that the Canadian militia be reorganized and made a more effective force. In this he was ably and loyally seconded by his colleague, Mr. Cartier. Mr. Macdonald, the Conservative leader, was ever a great enthusiast for the greatness and national individuality of Canada in the empire. He ever worked for the end that "the reproach of colonialism shall be a thing of the past and Canada be ranked among the independent nations" within the empire. Speaking at this time, he said: "I trust that for ages, for ever, Canada may remain united with the Mother Country. But we are fast ceasing to be a dependency and assuming the position of an ally of Great Britain. England will be the centre, surrounded and sustained by an alliance not only with Canada, but Australia and all her other possessions; and there will thus be formed an immense confederation of freemen, the greatest confederacy of civilized and intelligent men that ever has had existence on the face of the globe."

Time has borne the fruit, and the prophecy is all but realized. The Militia bill was destined to defeat Mr. John A. Macdonald; it was a bill well conceived and well calculated in its working to present a formidable fighting force against invasion, but naturally it carried along with it heavy expenditure, and, perhaps, beyond the capacity of the province. At all events, the measure was rejected by a vote of 61 to 54. Thus fell a Liberal-Conservative ministry zealously endeavoring to preserve Canada to the crown at a time when indeed grave rumors were about of intended assaults upon Canadian soil. On the 3rd of May, 1864, the Tache-Macdonald ministry met the house and the determined opposition of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald, and after a little time met its defeat.

Political conditions in Canada were indeed in a somewhat chaotic condition; in but a little more than two years four different administrations had been formed, and bitter political feeling was rife and stability seemed afar off. The way out o' the dilemma was to be confederation. It may be here remarked that it is an error of somewhat common belief that Mr. George Brown was "the parent of confederation, and entered the coalition for the purpose of forwarding the scheme." It may be as well to dispel the illusion. The testimony of Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, Mr. Brown's biographer, on this point, is conclusive. After Messrs. Macdonald and Galt had stated to Mr. Brown what their remedy was—"a federal union of all the British North American provinces"—Mr. Mackenzie tells us that Mr. Brown "objected that this was uncertain and remote (the confederation scheme), as there were so many bodies to be consulted, and stated that the measure acceptable to Upper Canada would be parliamentary reform based on population, without regard to a separating line between Upper and Lower Canada." Later Mr. Brown was persuaded "to a compromise, in the adoption of the federal principle for all the provinces as the larger question, or for Canada alone, with the provision for the admission of the maritime provinces and the Northwest Territory." It was on the 30th of the month the coalition ministry was formed, made up of the leading reformers and Conservatives of the day. The dominant force, admitted leader of the confederation movement, was Mr. John A. Macdonald. It was the accomplishment of his fondest dream, and along the lines often given voice to by him: if anything, its consummation was not upon the broadest of the lines of his fancy—the total elimination of the colonial status—and it were better that it had been, as instead of a country of six millions today we would be one of thirty millions. The cramped nature of the colonial status has deprived Canada of a great measure of the attractiveness that she would otherwise have to the emigrant, and has admitted of many of her sons, and many of her brightest, seeking success and renown in the neighboring republic. Canada requires for her sons the opportunity of scaling the ladder even to the topmost rung, the sovereign alone being in the position of inalienable right. Canadian sentiment and Canadian genius will ever be throttled and hampered so long as Canadians are not the final arbiters of all truly national affairs as affecting Canada alone, and the exponents and determiners of her laws. Then, as to the affairs Imperial, there too must be the sons of the sister nations have an equal and common place upon which to engage and battle in the friendly rivalry of imperialistic statesmanship; to be otherwise is to stifle the genius of our people, and too circumscribed is the environment. It was Mr. Macdonald, the then attorney-general, who offered the confederation motion to include the colonies of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland under one government, the terms of union to be based on the resolutions agreed to at Quebec. On the 10th October, 1865, the resolution was carried on a vote of 91 to 33. Mr. Macdonald had different views than most of his colleagues. His belief was that it would be best to have one parliament, with a system of municipal institutions for each province, with somewhat extensive powers. In November, 1866, delegates went to England to attend a conference there as to the lines upon which confederation should take place. The chair at the conference was filled by Mr. Macdonald in a most able manner. The British North America Act was passed on the 29th of March, 1867, and on the 22nd of May the royal proclamation was made of the act, to take effect on the 1st of July, 1867. In the royal proclamation appointing the senators, 72 in number, 36 were Conservatives and 36 were Reformers. Mr. Macdonald was called upon to form the first ministry for the Dominion of Canada, and became premier of a compound ministry made up of representatives from all the parties. Knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Macdonald by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. This was fitting in that he was the statesman who now led the government of a nation destined to take a high position in the aggregation of nations of the empire—that empire being the greatest that the world has ever seen.

At the sitting of the first parliament an attempt was made by the government and the Conservatives of the House of Commons to place the telegraph system under government control, but this proposition met with severe opposition from many of the Liberals of that day.

Sir John Macdonald met his first defeat after confederation over the contract entered into with Sir Hugh Allan for the building of the C. P. R., a contract which would have been of the greatest advantage to Canada if carried out, and Canada would be at least ten years ahead of what she is now had that contract been carried out. However, the magnitude of the transaction rather took the breath from the people of that day, and in the storm Sir John Macdonald's government went down. Sir John Macdonald on the morning of the 5th of November, 1873, placed his resignation and that of his ministry in the hands of the governor-general. The peroration of Sir John Macdonald's address to the house preceding his resignation was in the following words: "Mr. Speaker, I commit myself, the government commits itself, to the hands of this house, and far beyond the house—it commits itself to the country at large. We have faithfully done our duty. We have fought the battle of the union. We have had party strife setting province against province, and, more than all, we have had in the greatest province, the preponderating province of the Dominion, every prejudice and sectional feeling that could be arrayed against us. I have been the victim of that conduct to a great extent, but I have fought the battle of confederation, the battle of union, the battle of the Dominion of Canada. I throw myself on this house. I throw myself upon this country. I throw myself upon posterity, and I believe I know that, notwithstanding the many failings in my life, I shall have the voice of this country and of this house rallying round me. And, sir, if I am mistaken in that, I can confidently appeal to a higher court—to the court of my own conscience and to the court of posterity. I leave it with this house with every confidence; I am equal to either fortune. I can see past the decision of this house, either for or against me. I know, and it is no vain boast for me to say so—for even my enemies will admit that I am no boaster—that there does not exist in Canada a man who has given more of his time, more of his heart, more of his means or more of his intellect and power, such as they may have been, for the good of the Dominion of Canada."

Following Sir John Macdonald's resignation came the government of the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and a dissolution was granted to him. It is a matter of interest to note that the government did not go to the people with any defined policy whatever; amongst other matters mentioned, however, was the promise to British Columbia that faith would be kept with regard to the construction of the Pacific railway, but that the time within which it was to be built must be extended.

As the years went on from 1873 to 1877, the Mackenzie administration had many difficulties to contend with, and the ship of state labored greatly. Depression existed and commercial atrophy was upon every hand. The condition of things naturally aroused the genius of Sir John Macdonald. His was the mind to see the way out of the difficulty and upon lines that were in accordance with a policy that had always a place in Conservative principles—the policy of protection of home industries.

It was on the 10th of March, 1876, that Sir John outlined the "national policy" in a telling and convincing speech. The cry was "Canada for the Canadians." The Canadian people had an opportunity to pass upon this policy on the 17th of September, 1878, and the voice of the electorate was of a very decisive nature indeed, the Mackenzie administration being defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Then commenced the era of the construction of the tall chimneys, and Canadian genius and enterprise had opportunities long denied, to the very great detriment of the people and the country.

On the 10th of October, 1878, Mr. Mackenzie placed his resignation in Lord Dufferin's hands, and His Excellency called upon Sir John Macdonald to form a ministry, which was immediately formed, and the "national policy" at once took first place in the work of the government. The carrying out of this policy was met by the most strenuous opposition from the leading Liberals, in particular Mr. Mackenzie and Sir Richard Cartwright. The latter stated that, "as for the tariff, he declared, it would neither stimulate home industry nor raise a revenue, but would cripple commercial enterprise, without swelling the coffers."

The Conservative party of Canada achieved great success for Canada in the inauguration of the "national policy"; in fact, thereby called into existence a nation capable of standing alone; but one of the chief triumphs of the party, and for which the country will ever feel deeply grateful, was Sir John Macdonald's successful negotiation for the building of the Canadian Pacific railway and its final completion, Sir John himself in 1886 passing over the completed line to our sister city of Vancouver.

In 1884 the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald was granted the crowning honor of his life, the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. This distinction was conferred by Her Majesty Queen Victoria "in acknowledgment of long and distinguished services"—40 years of public life and then 70 years of age. Sir John first heard of the intention to confer this honor upon him from Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of it, Sir John said: "He (Mr. Gladstone) knew that I was a Conservative, and he was a Liberal. He knew I was a supporter of the National Policy, and he was a Free Trader." The pity of it was that but six short years longer were allowed to him to enjoy this deserving honor. In 1885 the Northwest rebellion broke out and was sternly repressed, Sir John not admitting of any considerations, political or otherwise, to outweigh his decision—that overt rebellion should be promptly and summarily repressed; and it must be said that the Conservative government met with much political opposition in this.

In the year 1886 the opposition made an onslaught on the government for alleged maladministration of affairs in the Northwest and deprecating the execution of Riel, but all to no effect.

In 1887 Canadian loyalty was demonstrated in a most spontaneous manner in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Victoria's beneficent reign.

On the 15th of January, 1887, the fifth parliament of Canada was at an end and in the general elections Sir John and his Liberal-Conservative government were again sustained by a handsome majority. This was a renewed confidence in the government that had given the National Policy to Canada. It may well be chronicled that in 1885 Sir John S. D. Thompson entered the ministry as minister of justice, and in 1888 Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper became minister of marine and fisheries, the former to afterwards become premier and the latter minister of justice, and the Hon. Edgar Dewdney became minister of the interior.

It was at fifteen minutes past 10 o'clock on the night of June 6, 1891, that Sir John Macdonald passed away, at the age of 76 years and 5 months. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking of him, said that he was "Canada's most illustrious son; displayed unbounded fertility of resource, a high level of intellectual perception, and, above all, a far-reaching vision beyond the events of the day, and, still higher and permeating the whole, a broad patriotism in seeking Canada's welfare, Canada's advancement, and Canada's glory."

The following is an excerpt from the last address of Sir John Macdonald to the electors of Canada at the commencement of the campaign of 1891, dated the 7th of November of that year: "So we inaugurated the National Policy. The age of deficit was past, and an overflowing treasury gave to the government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole. To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents; nay, in spite of their strenuous and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds of Lake Superior, across the Western prairies, over the Rocky mountains to the shore of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present administration, the dream of our public men was an accomplished fact, and I myself experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky mountains fringing the Eastern sky."

The London Times, writing about Sir John Macdonald and saying many kind and eulogistic things, had this to say: "We are indebted to Sir John Macdonald for evoking the most remarkable exhibition that parliamentary institutions have ever afforded of constancy in a democratic electorate. Since 1878, when a general election carried him into power, the electors have given him a majority, greater or less, in three consecutive elections. For the same minister to have won four general elections in succession is unexampled in the modern history of parliamentary government in Anglo-Saxon communities. No politician dares to say much in public about that most potent and constant of electoral forces, the temptation to 'give the other side a turn.' But no one is under any illusion about it, and Sir John Macdonald's success is the exception which proves the rule."

An able writer who had an intimate knowledge of Sir John Macdonald said of him: "He had a leaning toward female suffrage. He was opposed to divorce courts with much firmness. He hated all forms of irreligion; and, though he was accessible to all new ideas, he was not easily accessible to anything that bore the stamp or faintest impression of irreverence towards established beliefs and practices. He had the highest regard for the clergy in general as representing to him a divine order, a social power, a conservative influence, and the clergy as a body held him in affectionate esteem, though his light-hearted audacity never allowed him to put on an air of solemnity for the mere sake of appearances. No Roman senator could robe himself in dignity and speak with more stately precision than could Sir John Macdonald on state or great occasions. His respect for parliament was such that he never, or very rarely, took the slightest liberty with the general sense of the house for order and calmness. And again there comes rising in my mind and ringing in my ears the tender lament of Sir Ector de Maris: 'Thou never were matched of one earthly knight's hands; and thou were the courtliest knight that ever bears shield; and thou were the truest friend to thy lover that ever bestrode horse.'"

Another writer of note, speaking of Sir John Macdonald, has this to say: "That others from time to time took their parts and are entitled to share in the credit for what had been accomplished may be freely conceded, but history will record that to the energy, genius and guidance of Sir John Macdonald is Canada pre-eminently indebted for the position she occupies today."

The next premier and leader of the Conservative party of Canada, who brought great ability to bear upon the needs and wants of Canada, and did much to advance the country's interests, was the Right Hon. Sir John Sparrow Thompson. His speech in the debate on the execution of Riel greatly popularized him throughout the province of Ontario. He was knighted for his work on the Chamberlain-Bayard fishery treaty in 1887.

Following upon the death of Sir John Macdonald came the brief tenure of the premiership by Sir John Abbott; but, on the 6th of December, 1892, within a year and a half of the death of Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson took office as premier. The Conservative party had a great man in Thompson, and the legislation that went upon the statute book in his time is a monument to him and a tribute to the party that made it possible of becoming law. The Banking Act, the Criminal Code and Copyright Act may be mentioned of the vast number of permanent monuments to his ability and industry. It was a short time after becoming premier that he acted as a British arbitrator at the Paris tribunal for the settlement of the Behring Sea question, and for his great judicial services in this august tribunal he was called to the imperial privy council. He was, however, not destined to serve his country. On December 12, 1894, he died suddenly at Windsor Castle, a few minutes after being sworn in by the Queen as a member of the privy council. "His ceremonial and national funeral from the royal castle to a British battleship, and from the Rhenheim to the stately cathedral at Halifax, was an event of memorable import in the evolution of closer imperial sympathy."

It was on December 14, 1894, Sir Mackenzie Bowell took office as premier. He had already had a long and honorable career as a first lieutenant to Sir John Macdonald, and many of the solid monuments that stand to the credit of the great Conservative party were fashioned by this sturdy and high-principled statesman.

Towards the close of April, 1896, Sir Mackenzie resigned the premiership, and Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., was called upon to form a cabinet. Sir Charles Tupper was premier in June, 1896, when he went to the country and met defeat by the right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Sir Charles Tupper may well be said to have always stood at Sir John Macdonald's right hand throughout the years of prolific work in Canada so identified with the name of Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party; but by no means did he stand passively there; his was always the active, strong and vigorous support, and it is impossible in passing in review the various signal achievements to not remember the great assistance given Sir John Macdonald by this, his ablest colleague.

It was Sir Charles Tupper who in 1881 introduced and carried through the house the act approving the contract made in London and granting a charter to the C. P. R. for the construction of the highway to the Pacific which had been promised the province of British Columbia in 1871, when it entered the Dominion.

"The battle which followed, and indeed prevailed for several years, was a keen one, and Sir Charles Tupper had his hands full in defending what the opposition described as an extravagant and almost impossible enterprise—one which was to be carried through a wilderness and over vast mountain ranges, where, it was urged, the traffic could not meet the ordinary expenses of management, to say nothing of construction and indebtedness to the government. Difficulties, however, were overcome and the impossible achieved."

The following is a description of Sir Charles Tupper from the pen of one who may be said to be an impartial writer and capable of passing a matured opinion: "Taken altogether, Sir Charles Tupper was, and is, a good illustration in energy, mental and physical power, eloquence, experience and probity of character, of the best elements in Canadian public life during its formative stages, its constructive period and its national present."

It is not possible to carry this history much further now, as we have arrived at the immediate present. However, it may be said that the great matter of difference in policy between the two great parties in Canada is at an end. The government of today, a Liberal government, and likewise since 1896, is a protective government; "Free trade as they have it in England" has never been put in practice, and well that it has not; and the quarter of a century of protection—the policy evolved by the Conservative party—has worked wonders. So much so that the present government has adopted that other great policy which did so much to advance the interests of Canada—the building of a transcontinental line of railway; but in this policy the government of today is unmindful of the fact that Canada is upon a different footing today to what she was twenty-five years ago, and the building of a second transcontinental line of railway is now a commercial proposition, when it was then thought by some to be a visionary idea, devoid of common sense consideration, impractical and impossible of completion. Time proved the contrary, and the C. P. R. of today is one of the greatest and most prosperous of the railway properties of America. Should not Canada profit by this object lesson, and when it is now demonstrated that the ownership of public utilities such as railways is a matter of public advantage, and especially when the country is heavily subsidizing and assisting the Grand Trunk Pacific company—why not then build the railway as a government work and operate it as such, having the absolute control of rates, and not be affected by the insistence of the shareholders or debenture-holders, who say that if the rates be put below a certain figure that they will be the sufferers? In this way do all governments find themselves handicapped when endeavoring to fix rates. The fixing of rates is a myth. The best object lesson of the futility of it is the case of the White Pass & Yukon Route, which is within the jurisdiction of the Dominion government throughout most of its line.

On November 3, 1904, will be determined the question as to whether the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier will continue as the leader of a Liberal government, or whether Mr. R. L. Borden will be entrusted with the formation of a Liberal-Conservative government. The main questions at issue between the respective parties are the following: The Conservatives hold for adequate protection—in fact, the meeting of the Dingley tariff wall. Our wall should be as high as that of the United States. The Liberals are against this. The Conservatives further hold for the immediate construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway as a government work. The Liberals oppose this and support the contract already entered into with the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which means great monetary assistance, with no commensurate return to the people. In fact, the Conservative leader sums it up by saying, in effect: "As Canada is to provide 90 per cent. of the cost of the undertaking, why not provide the whole and own the railway?" In this connection it is interesting to note what the Hon. Mr. Blair (the chairman of the railway commission), had to say on the 10th of July, 1903, in a letter to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "The government should be content with declaring itself in favor of the policy of building a government line from Quebec to the prairies and across the prairies to the Pacific coast, as soon as need shall arise. I would further stipulate:

"3. That if such a route is found practicable, and gave promise of a fair measure of traffic, a railway should be built by the government, through, if the government should so decide, a commission, rather than by the government itself directly, and that a contract for such construction should be let only after open and public competition.

"4. That when built and ready for operation, such railway should not be handed over to any one existing railway company under lease; but that the same should either be operated by the government itself, through a commission appointed for the purpose, if so preferred, or by a trust composed of the representatives of the different railways which might intend to use it, under direct government supervision and control; and that such form of dealing with the question of operation or management should be decided later, after a fuller knowledge of the facts and mature deliberation."

It will, therefore, be seen what Mr. Blair's views were; and these points elaborated by him, and others as well, were to be conceded, otherwise his resignation from the ministry should be deemed as final. His resignation was accepted and his suggestions ignored. It now remains for the electorate of Canada to add another chapter to the history of the Conservative party in Canada.

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"Within a year after I became the mother of a strong healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it.—Sincerely yours, MRS. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

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The Children a Study in American Homes

People Look Upon Them as Mysteries Not to be Constrained

"An American Woman" in London Mail.

Intelligent Americans today look upon their children as vast mysteries, to be studied and watched and guided perhaps, but not constrained. The child is no longer merely a pet, a creature to be loved and taught, the foremost pride of its parents. It has now become also the medium for innumerable experiments in child training.

So general has this mania for child culture become that "advanced mothers," who were a few years ago only to be found in such centres of thought as Boston, are now known even in remote villages. All true American mothers nowadays attend lectures on child training, child study, child culture and child psychology. Childhood is so studied and classified as a result of all these efforts that the old boundaries separating the naughty from the good and the dull from the clever have been swept entirely away. All naughty children are "abnormal," children who tell untruths are "imaginative," those who prefer music to mathematics, mathematics to grammar, books to play or play to books, or show any strong individuality of soul, mind or person, are "atypical."

Children are becoming fashionable in America. This is not only because they are a centre of intellectual interest, but American life has become so expensive especially in our great cities, that children are a luxury rather than otherwise.

Methods of punishment are among the most debated points in child training in American households. The good old days when the cat-o'-nine-tails and the slipper bore a part in the culture of every child are gone. There are rumors, however, that they are to return again, and that the rod in some perfected, scientific and instructive form of ferrule will soon reign anew in many American households.

For the last few years every form of corporal punishment has been banished from "advanced" American nurseries. Government by love has been the order of these realms. Parents and teachers have sat at the feet of young America patiently waiting for it to do as it was told. It has been a slow and sometimes a ridiculous process, and yet, on the whole, it sems to have developed a better form of discipline and a better understanding between parents and child than the rod method.

In the American household the child appears to be the property of the mother alone. The American father has little to say about the traming of his children. He disappears early in the morning, before the child is up or out of its nursery. He returns at night, when the child is in bed. There is a time-worn American joke about the child who asked, "Mamma, who is that man who stops with us on Sunday?" Never was a truer jest.

Its natural successor is the American girl of Mr. Henry James, whose only relationship with her father was in the form of cable communications across the Atlantic. The filial messages of the daughter in Europe to papa in New York consisted briefly of queries as to whether or not she might "draw." On the father's side the communications were even more brief, being invariably couched in the cabled word "Draw."

It is a true picture of the American father, invariably indulgent, especially to his daughters, invariably overworked and almost unknown to his children. The mother goes with them through life every step of the way. The father of the American child, on the other hand, works for it with as great a devotion as any father in the world, but he permits his wife to usurp the place in the child's regard that should be partly his.

With all the fads and theories which are now being tried on the American child it is nevertheless a healthier and better-mannered child than the national product of several years ago. Athletics for children have gone side by side with psychology in modern child training, and on the whole have more than outweighed any harm resulting from over-intensive child culture.

USE OF DRUGS BY WOMEN.

From the London World.

The subject of women's nerves brings one to that of the drug habit, which is likewise under the microscope of publicity once more. It must be admitted that aforetime women took less stimulants and fewer nerve sedatives than now. They did drink, to be sure, as is shown by the startling records of the daily allowance of beer commonly made to a lady in waiting in the early eighteenth century; but though it may have ruined their figures and complexions, it did not do so much harm in the end as alcohol, wines and liqueurs. And even these, perhaps, are less pernicious than the insidious drugs which, it must be reluctantly admitted, are freely taken by women of the present day. A dozen years ago it was an open secret that morphia and cocaine were enslaving fashionable women more than all the spirituous liquors ever distilled. And now chemical research has made it easier than ever for women to indulge secretly in the drug habit. Deadly sedatives are now prepared in the daintiest and apparently most innocent forms. It is not too much to say that any girl, if she be so minded, can obtain morphia, cocaine, red lavender, or anything else of the kind she may fancy, as easily as the factory girl her cheap and fiery spirits; nor is the statement exaggerated that in boudoirs there are far more drugs consumed than there are alcoholic beverages in smoking rooms.

FOREFATHERS NERVE JAPANESE

Example of Brave Ancestors Source of Marvelous Courage.

Why is it that the Japanese, as their enemies attest, present the extraordinary spectacle of men fearless of death and insensible to pain? We call the spectacle extraordinary because it is exhibited not only by individuals, but by a nation in arms. The rank and file, drawn principally from the agricultural and trading masses, seem animated with the dauntless temper of their officers, who together with the privates of the imperial guards, are recruited exclusively from the Samurai, the descendants of the two sworded men that constituted the retainers of the great nobles under the feudal system, which throughout Japan was still in full vigor less than 40 years, ago, says the New York Sun.

It is not only by precept and example that the Samurai have infused their spirit into the buik of the army—it is also to some extent by terror, for the Japanese agriculturist or tradesman is immeasurably more afraid of his own officers than he is of his Russian opponents. The question, therefore, which we have to answer is: What has given the Samurai in particular and the Japanese soldiers in general their incomparable courage?

The answer is to be found in Shintoism, the indigenous religion of Japan, the cardinal tenet of which is ancestor worship, and in the Bushido, or ethical code, which makes of shame the most awful penalty.

THEY SHUDDER AT SHAME.

There is but one thing which even the Samurai fear, and that is disgrace. They shudder at the very thought of shame, because of the dreadful and irremediable effect which ignominy incurred by themselves will produce upon their descendants. We are wont to think that death ends for us our responsibility to our family. In Japan it only begins then.

This view of the posthumous relation of a man to his children accounts for a practice which has often puzzled foreigners. It is customary for the mikado to ennoble a subject who has died or who has only a few hours to live. The same assumption that between a father and his male offspring exists an indestructible solidarity explains the phenomenal loyalty which the Japanese exhibit towards their emperor. In their eyes the mikado is the living representative of the first imperial ancestor and contains in himself all the virtues and all the powers of his progenitors. The veneration with which they regard him marks them off from all other peoples.

The restoration of the emperor's temporal authority and the assimilation of western civilization have in no wise weakened the sentiment. Religion is no bar to it; neither is agnosticism. The Christian convert and the free-thinker alike reverence the mikado. Their traditional loyalty has been unshaken because their thoughts and lives continue to be shaped by ancestor worship.

It should be obvious that the moral effect upon a soldier's conduct of knowing that his descendants will meet so many times every year to talk over his meritorious deeds must be enormously potent. The injunction "Never degrade in any way the good name of the ancestor" is always present in his mind.

HARD TO BE COWARDS.

Present also is the firm belief that any act of heroism or of devotion to his country will lift the doer to a pre-eminent position in the esteem of those who will come after him and who periodically will assemble to commemorate his deeds. Incomparably difficult must it be to perform a cowardly action when a soldier knows that not only are the eyes of his comrades on him, but also the eyes of his forefathers and of all his male posterity.

Considered in connection with the teachings of the ethical code named Bushido, which holds up shame as the greatest punishment conceivable, the effect of ancestor worship upon Japanese troops can not be exaggerated.

To prepare one's self to be a good ancestor and never to disgrace in any way the good name of one's own ancestors—that is the formula, the adoption and application of which has had such striking consequences in the present war. Since the Arab fanatics who followed to victory the generals of the first caliphs the world has never known warriors so eager to meet death.

Moreover, the Arab converts to Islam were flesh eaters, to whom danger was no novelty, for they had been accustomed to lead a predatory life. The rank and file of the mikado's army, on the other hand, are largely drawn, as we have said, from agriculturists, who as practical vegetarians have been unused to see bloodshed. In the face of peril they might have been expected to evince a certain amount of hesitation and timidity. But here the electrifying effect of ancestor worship comes in.

They simply dare not leave the heritage of dishonor to their children. Shame is a more appalling thing than death. A people in whom such a sentiment is ingrained can be vanquished only by vastly superior numbers. It can be exterminated, but can hardly be conquered in a fight on anything like equal terms.

SUPPRESSES BAD NEWS.

Japanese Government Fears It Will Help the Enemy.

"We have not had as much news about the war in Japan as you have had in America for the Japanese government suppresses all unfavorable news lest it should help the enemy," said Professor Oscar Goeriz, of the Kioto University, who is in Portland on a tour of the Pacific Coast. He has just resigned the position of professor of mechanical engineering at the Kioto University, which he has held for six and a half years, and is on his way back to Germany, his native land.

"The Japs expected to have taken Port Arthur long ago, and had all preparations to celebrate the event in Yokohama on August 16. The whole city was decorated, and it was predicted that Port Arthur would be taken within three days. On August 26 the principal hotel in Yokohama advertised a great dinner to be given on the day the news of the surrender of the fortress arrived and if it is still advertising the cost will have eaten up all the profits of the dinner. The Japanese are sure to take the place and they could have done so with much less loss of life if they had not been in such a hurry and had been content to sit down and starve the Russians out. But they are anxious to capture the Russian fleet before the Baltic fleet arrives and to release Togo's fleet to begin the siege of Vladivostock. If they do not attack the place very soon the ice will prevent them from getting near enough to do any harm to it.

"It may be that Japan can stand another year of war, but the government seems to have made a mistake in advising everybody to practise economy. One result of this advice is that the women have given up wearing the silk belt called the obi, and now 7000 looms in Kioto are idle and 7000 men are out of work and have to be supported by charity. The cost of living is about 20 per cent. higher since the war began, but rents are lower because two or more families have gone to live together in one house and some have gone into the country. The government has just completed the estimates for next year and calculates that an increase of 70 per cent. in the income tax will produce a corresponding increase in the revenue from it. It is doubtful whether this will prove to be correct, for the incomes are probably lower and, even where they are not, the people are less likely to make correct reports."

"How near do the books on Japan come to giving an accurate idea of the country?"

"Most of them go to extremes of praise or condemnation and very few take a moderate view of the people. It is hard for a European or American to understand the country, for everything is different and often opposite to our way of doing it. For instance, our gesture of beckoning a person to you means 'Go away' in Japan and nodding one's head up and down means 'No.'"

"Are the Japanese really taking to making their own machinery?"

"They learn the mechanical parts readily, but the country has not yet produced good managers with technical skill. The consequence is that they cannot produce good machinery as cheaply as Americans and Europeans and so can out complete. They buy great quantities in this country and their merchants make a profit on it, while they would lose money on Japanese machinery. The government, however, has splendid and complete plants for both the army and navy.

"Do many of the people know English?"

"All the educated people speak English, but it is 'English as she is Japped,' not 'English as she is spoke or wrote' in England or America."

Prefessor Goeriz has visited the electric power plant at Snoqualmie Falls, Wash., and will also visit those at Oregon City and Cazadero before going to the St. Louis Fair.

Dose of Their Own Medicine

Sound Residents Writhing Under Obnoxious U S Immigration Regulations.

Arrogant Conduct of Inspector at Vancouver Brings Matter to a Head.

Residents of Canada have had frequent cause for complaint against the obnoxious immigration regulations of the United States, but this time residents of the Sound city are "up against it" themselves, Says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer:

Because of alleged arbitrary and unnecessarily bombastic application of the international immigration laws the local Chamber of Commerce passed resolutions yesterday asking for the dismissal of Inspector Bartlett, stationed at Vancouver. Josiah Collins brought the matter to the attention of the chamber and related an incident that took place previous to the departure of a steamer from Vancouver recently, and in which Inspector Bartlett is claimed to have figured as using his official position arrogantly and with undue severity in applying the existing laws relating to traffic between the United States and Great Britain.

"We were stopped on the pier by this inspector," explained Mr. Collins yesterday, "and were treated so shabbily that the matter demands instant attention. E. C. Wagner, of the San Francisco Bank, was with me, and at first the inspector refused him a pass and stated that he (Mr. Wagner) should come around to his office on Monday morning. This was Saturday night, so that it would have kept Mr. Wagner there in Vancouver for two days just simply to carry out the perfunctory detail of going up to the officer's headquarters to secure the pass. Another man from San Francisco was treated like any hobo and in a manner that aroused my complete indignation."

Following Mr. Collins' report the chamber passed the resolutions calling, first, for the investigation of Inspector Bartlett; secondly, that when head tax had been paid by any Britisher residing in America that he be given a certificate showing that such payment had been recorded; third, that the board of immigration have the necessary officer at the boat landing at Vancouver, as at Victoria, and that the medical examination be made at this port instead of on the British side.

Mr. Collins' report, which was filed, was in full as follows:

"On Saturday, October 15, in company with Mr. E. C. Wagner, manager of the London & San Francisco Bank, and C. B. Gooch, a contractor of Seattle, I went to the dock at Vancouver for the purpose of taking the steamer Ramona to Seattle. Upon arriving at the dock the United States emigration inspector asked me if I was an American citizen. I said yes and was given a pass to go aboard the boat. When Mr. Wagner and Mr. Gooch came to ask for their passes they said they were British subjects, but residing in the United States. The inspector informed Mr. Wagner that he could not enter without paying a head tax of $2 as an emigrant. Mr. Wagner explained that he had been living in the United States for fifteen months, had paid his head tax when he came to this country and was now domiciled at Seattle. He was informed this made no difference. He acquiesced and said he would pay the tax. Thereupon the inspector informed him that he would have to come to the inspector's office after 9 o'clock Monday morning and be examined. Mr. Wagner protested that he had business which would compel him to be in Seattle Monday morning; that if there was any examination necessary he would send a carriage and pay the expenses of the doctor if he would come down to the boat and examine him so that he could leave at once, as there was no boat from Vancouver Monday night, and as the train left before the inspector's office is open, and if detained he would be unable to reach Seattle until Tuesday night. The inspector, whose name was Bartlett, replied that he was not responsible for Mr. Wagner's business engagements; that the only way he could get back to the United States was to come to his office after office hours and he would be attended to in common with other people, and if the trains and boats did not happen to run to enable him to get back to his business, it was not his (the inspector's) fault, and none of his business. Mr. Wagner was compelled to stay over, go to Victoria Monday, where the United States inspector was much more considerate, passed him at once, and he was able to catch the boat at once and come home.

"I succeeded, after an hour's stormy argument, in getting Gooch through, as he is a voting citizen in Canada. At the same time a very decently dressed and nice-appearing man (I regret I did not get his name) applied for a pass, saying he was an American citizen living in San Francisco, where he had been a registered voter for sixteen years. The inspector questioned him very severely and upon the man's getting somewhat confused under the cross-examination, informed him that the only way he could get back to Seattle, where his wife and family were waiting at the hotel in Seattle, would be by having a certified copy of his naturalization papers sent up from San Francisco. In the meantime he must "cool his heels" in Vancouver until they came. I prevailed upon the inspector to say that he would pass the man upon his obtaining from the city authorities of San Francisco a telegram to the effect that he was a registered voter, and the man went away to begin his telegraphing and spend his time and money to return to his great and glorious country.

"It seems to me that this is a matter that is eminently fit for the Chamber of Commerce to take up. This law, I am informed, was passed in 1883, but has only been enforced since May of this year. The law was intended to keep out emigrants; it acts to prevent business men and bona fide citizens of the United States from returning to their own country, especially where it is enforced by an overbearing, narrow-minded and obstinate official like this Bartlett in Vancouver, who, instead of prosecuting the law to keep out undesirable emigrants, is using his position to prevent bona fide American business men from returning to their homes.

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Difficulties in Financing War

Japan First Provided for Twelve Month's Hostilities.

The London Times publishes from a correspondent a letter on Japanese war finance, which says:

The message of congratulation which the Mikado addressed to his victorious army after the battle of Liao-Yang shattered the hope of the business community that the unhappy state of war in the Far East might soon be terminated. The reassertion of the preparedness of Japan to carry the campaign on to the goal which her rulers have set themselves may not improbably be intended as a reminder to her adversary that no peace proposals will be entertained at Tokio which falls short of the conditions which Japan sought in vain to secure by diplomatic means until the first week of February last. There is yet a possibility, however remote, that the peace party at St. Petersburg may succeed in convincing the Czar and his advisers that nothing can be gained by the prosecution of the war for which the Russian sea and land forces have proved so ill-prepared. But if the campaign should be prolonged throughout the Manchurian Winter, or only interrupted in order to be prosecuted with renewed vigor in the spring the importance of this decision on the part of Russia from the point of view of international financial circles cannot be overrated. The war, if continued, will constitute an increasingly disturbing factor in the world's trade, finance, and especially in the international money market.

At the outset the question presents itself, and has an important bearing on the means adopted for financing the war, what duration the Japanese Government had taken into account when it submitted the war budget to the special session of the Diet in March last. The war expenditure authorized by that Assembly amounted to 576,000,000 yen, but as 156,000,000 yen of this total had been authorized by an urgency ordinance of the Mikado on Dec. 28 last, and partly expended on preparations before the outbreak of hostilities, it may be safe to estimate the proposed expenditure after Feb. 8 at no more than 500,000,000 yen or about £50,000,000, which taking the war expenditure at nearly £1,000,000 per week, would provide for twelve months' hostilities.

It was advisable, if perhaps not essential, to provide out of this total for the foreign debt service for the same period: the loans in existence at the time of the war budget (March, 1904), required a sum of about 10,000,000 yen per annum. To this had to be added the interest on the new war loan, which before the end of the first year of the war will only have required about £150,000, being 6 per cent. interest due on Oct. 5, reckoned from the dates of the various installments of the £10,000,000 loan. Roughly calculated, Japan had therefore to transfer to, or maintain in, Europe a sum of about £1,150,000 for the interest due to her foreign bondholders, of which only the £150,000 belongs to the province of war finance proper. But the funds at the disposal of Japan abroad—for which, as I have briefly explained, London is the most natural "depository,"—had to be augmented very largely owing to the necessity of importing supplies and war material from Europe, America, as well as British and French India, Burma, and Siam.

The cost of foreign produce was only one uncertain factor in any calculation but still more variable was the outlook for the Japanese rice crop in 1904, which, if it had been again unfavorable, would have entailed the continuance of the recent large rice imports from India and the Malay Peninsula, and would therefore have led to much larger payments abroad than could be possibly foreseen.

It is evident that the possibility of the recurrence of either of these circumstances—unjustifiably high prices in Japan or a poor crop—had to be taken into account in providing for the prospective imports by Japanese army contractors, but, fortunately, the outlook for 1904, from the point of view of the reduction of the unfavorable balance of trade, is now materially improved. The price of rice in Japan is once more receding to a more normal figure, due to the excellent result of this year's crop, which amounts to 48,750,000 koku, a larger total than was recorded in any year since 1894, when the first complete agricultural statistics were compiled.

The influence of the rice imports on the amount of money to be paid by the Government for war supplies being evident, it only remains, in connection with these payments, to allude to the purchase of other war material in foreign countries. Accurate statistics on this point are of course not available, as it would not be advisable to indicate the sources of supply. But as the foreign trade returns include all purchases by the Government—duty being paid on all scheduled goods, excepting warships, guns, and ammunition, in order to place the private importer at no disadvantage compared with the Government departments—at least the imports of coal since the commencement of the war can be analyzed. These imports are largely intended to replenish the stores of the Japanese navy, which in two years, 1900 and 1901, began purchasing Welsh smokeless coal to the value of about 4,200,000 yen, but raised its purchases during the first six months of the current year to 7,511,449 yen, against only 779,977 yen during the corresponding period of last year. "Other imports," which include canned goods from the United States have also increased by about 4,000,000 yen, but no returns are obtainable as to the value of imports of ammunition and similar supplies, the only purchase in this category which has become generally known being that of the two Argentine cruisers now called Kasuga and Nisshin.

It follows from the extraordinary nature of the imports of Japan since Jan 1 last, that the amount of the funds at the disposal of the Japanese financial agents abroad, principally in London and the United States, and to a smaller extent at the ports where the Indian rice shipments were financed, has to be raised far beyond the ordinary limits. In order to accomplish these transfers it was of course in the first place necessary to increase the resources of the Department of Finance at Tokio, on which the domestic war expenditure was already making large inroads. The war budget sanctioned by the Japanese Diet in March last provided for the increase of the land tax, business tax, income tax, sake tax, sugar excise, soy tax, bourse tax, shooting licenses, and mining tax, while customs duties, and the so-called "consumption tax" on woolen textiles and kerosene oil were also raised all (with the exception of certain customs duties which are subject to due notice required by the various commercial treaties) being enforced on and after April 1, 1904, and to be abolished at the end of the year following the conclusion of peace.

The opportunity for another method of adding to the funds at the disposal of Japan in London arose in connection with the adverse trade balance between Japan and the United States. The silk exports to North America failed to balance Japanese purchases of war supplies in the United States, whence, moreover, were shipped large quantities of Mexican dollars to Japan, thus creating a large Japanese debit, which, in the absence of sufficient commercial paper, and owing to the consequent rise in the American rate of exchange at Yokohama, could only be liquidated by Japanese gold exports to San Francisco. There is reason to believe that the exchange arbitrage transactions leading to these gold shipments were largely, if not exclusively, carried through by London bankers. They continued beyond the date of issue of the American portion of the Japanese war loan, which might have been expected to check these bullion movements, as it should have constituted an "invisible import" to the value of nearly £5,000,000 from Japan and effected a corresponding reduction in the adverse American trade balance of that country. But as usual in the case of foreign loans subscribed in the United States, the Japanese war bonds found only a temporary home with the transAtlantic subscribers. The substantial premium which was quoted in London from the date of the issue, and which tended to rise as the fortune of war continued to favor the Japanese arms, proved too strong a temptation for American holders, and already before the two final instalments of 25 and 23½ per cent. respectively had fallen due in July and August last, a very large proportion of the American portion of the loan of the nominal value of £5,000,000 had found its way to the London market. London had, therefore, to provide the funds for the final instalments on the bonds thus transferred to increase the total held by British investors beyond the original one-half of the issue. The sales of stock reduced, of course, the value of the invisible imports of the United States from Japan, and accordingly emphasized the need for gold shipments to San Francisco.

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What are the utmost possibilities of the human vocal scale? Is there any limit to them? asks the New Yory World.

That is a question which doctors of music asked each other thirty years ago when Patti sang for them. It has never yet been fully answered. Today when progress in voice culture has kept pace with all other achievements in art and science, there is only one woman in the country—indeed in the world—credited with the ability to sing that gorgeous G in alt., which is recognized as being so far above the capacity of the ordinary prima donna that it is never found in a modern score.

The name of this one gifted young woman is Nina David. New York will hear her for the first time at Carnegie Hall on the 24th of October next.

When Adelina Patti first showed a small assemblage of musicians that a feminine throat could produce a full sustained note two tones higher than had been reached by any singer in the history of music the savants composing her audience could hardly believe their ears. They made her sing the great note again and again, while they listened with critical senses that were certainly incredulous, if not cynical. Yes, there it was—G in alt.

Even Patti could not reach that note now and hold it in its purity. Between the time when Patti's voice began to fail and this year of our Lord 1904 there has never been a woman who could sing that high G. Now, by all accounts, we have such a singer.

That Mme. Nina David, who has been hailed by the whole musical world as a phenomenon, actually sings and sustains that magnificent note there seems to be no question. It is authenticated by a number of eminent musicians who would hardly place themselves on record unless they were sure of their position.

It is true that the possession of one tremendously high note does not guarantee a great voice throughout. As to Nina David, it is declared that her tones throughout the whole scale from G below the staff to the G on the fourth leger line above, are rich, full, velvety and irresistibly sympathetic. If she is all that is claimed for her in cities where she has been heard she is indubitably a wonder.

Her portrait shows that she has been blessed with more than the ordinary share of personal attractions. She has a bright, intellectual face, with artistic intelligence shining from her large luminous eyes.

Personally she is a very charming young woman, cultured and modest.

Until Robert Grau, the impressario, prevailed on her to make a tour throughout the United States this season, she had never sung in public, except for a short time in Europe in grand opera and on the concert platform. Her great part in opera has always been Astraflamente, in Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico."

When Mme. David sings at Carnegie Hall she will have the assistance of Damrosch's New York Symphony Orchestra and several soloists, as follows: Antionette Ravellt, contralto; George W. Jenkins, tenor; Anton Hegner, 'cellist, and Maurice Kauffmann, violinist.

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CLOTH GOWNS FOR STREET AND AFTERNOON

BANDS OF EMBROIDERED SILK, BALL FRINGE AND VELVET APPLIQUÉ A CHOICE FOR TRIMMING



AFTERNOON COSTUME OF PALE GREEN CLOTH

DARK BLUE STREET DRESS.

AFTERNOON GOWN OF BLUE CLOTH WITH BANDS OF EMBROIDERED WHITE SILK.

THERE is a great variety in the display of cloth costumes for the fall and winter. Short and long coats are alike fashionable, and the long train skirt is seen quite as much with the walking costume as is the more sensible and certainly far more comfortable ankle length. Severely simple are many of the very smartest models, but equally popular are those street costumes made in designs so elaborate as to be but little different from the handsomest light cloth house gown.

When the long three-quarter coat is not so becoming as the shorter cloth or blouse jacket, the idea seems this year to have this coat and skirt resemble as nearly as possible a light reception or house dress. For this reason the coat is built close up to the neck, or frequently there is a high collar of velvet, satin or embroidered cloth standing above the little vest or attached in some way to the coat. The broad girdle, or belt, may be attached to the coat itself or may be separate. This belt may be of the cloth itself or of velvet, but at any rate it must carry out in some way the design of the jacket.

Again, the style of costume may consist only of waist and skirt, so that a fur or heavier cloth mantle may be worn over it in the carriage and tipped off when entering the house. In any case the bodice or coat should be made very warm with a good interlining, so that it can be worn in comparatively cold weather without the extra wrap. A gown on this order is not intended for hard wear, and can therefore be cut out of evening colors, and as all gowns are this year more conspicuous one need not hesitate in choosing some bright and unusual shade, provided it proves becoming and suited to the occasion for which the dress is intended. There is a certain shade of light blue that is no too pale for winter and which is apt to be most becoming. This is a trifle darker than turquoise, and with velvet of a slightly deeper shade both tones are charmingly brought out.

Hand embroidery of all sorts is much sought after to-day, and even the most severe tailor model is literally covered with rows of this work done in silk, the color of the cloth or some bright contrasting shade. If there is a deep collar or revers of cloth or silk, these are elaborately embroidered in an effective way, and often embroidered bands of cloth or silk are laid down the seams of both coat and skirt. The style of all clothes this season depends to a great extent on the small and apparently insignificant finishing touches which must be added in the shape of tiny ball tassels, silk fringes, or perhaps large pieces of passementerie placed on coat and skirt alike. Tucking and shirring has now become an art, and the way in which the heaviest materials are laid in the smallest of tucked circles and scallops is really remarkable. It has not been found particularly satisfactory to lay the small cording in cloth of any kind, but tiny tucks give the same general effect, and then the cloth does not rub as it does over this cord.

CLOTH SKIRTS FIT SMOOTHLY.

Cloth skirts, at least, are made to fit rather flat over the hips, and even for the most slender figure this is certainly far more attractive than when any attempt is made to gather on the waistband a heavy piece of cloth. From the hips, or at any rate from the knees down, the skirt can hardly be too full or too elaborately trimmed. Tucks, plaits and folds galore, as well as insertions of silk or satin of numberless wide or narrow flounces, must grace milady's skirt during this season, provided always that she puts fad and fashion before pleasure and comfort.

Rounded yokes are seen on many skirts intended to be worn with short jackets, but these yokes must have some trimming of their own—a few circular rows of tucks or bands of silk or braid. Below the yoke the cloths should be laid in plaits for some few inches and then let out, so as to fall full to the hem. Again the yoke may be simple on each side, the front gore being plain to the hem, while on each side there is any amount of trimming. On one model each side gore was laid in four inverted plaits from the yoke. These were let out at the knees. There was then a broad strip of the cloth—about four inches—falling quite plain to the knee, and this idea—first the plaits and then the plain piece of cloth—was carried about the whole skirt.

High color of embroidered white silk, stitched with silk the color of the material, with tabs of the silk coming down the front of jacket almost to the broad girdle, is a pretty finish to a simple style of coat. In this case there should be cuffs to match the collar, and where the tucks are let out on the skirt may be laid another band of white the same as that on the collar. The girdle as well should match the cuffs and collar. Large sleeves are smartest with this reception gown, the tight tailor sleeve being reserved for the simpler evening costume. Wide cuffs to the elbow of cloth or silk, with the full puff falling well down from the shoulder, are graceful, as are the larger sleeves with one puff from shoulder to elbow and from there two smaller folds finished at the wrist with a flaring plaited ruching.

For a costume in red cloth simple models are usually best, for the color is in itself sufficiently conspicuous. If made with long jacket the severe style with attached skirt and little inside vest is exceedingly smart, but when a short coat is preferred the model may be slightly more elaborate. If fastening close at the throat there should be two bands of the cloth stitched with red laid about the lace collar and the cloth may be laid in the inch tucks brought well forward and fastened under the wide stitched belt. Long tabs of cloth finished with red silk tassels, fastened to the collar and falling over the fastening of the coat, will take away any over severe lines. With this jacket the sleeves may be large or small as desired. A pretty skirt is that laid in ten inverted box plaits which flare out wide about the feet. Over each plait are laid two stitched cloth bands, which are gradually widened out with the flare of the skirt and then united just above the hem. This skirt, while having all the necessary width and flare, still preserves and even accentuates all the natural long and graceful lines of the figure. There are few shades of red which are not quite ruined by the addition of black or too much white. Black furs are most effective with a red costume, but the hat and all the trimmings should be of red. The tone of the red trimmings may be darker than that of the cloth, but almost invariably the effect of the one shade throughout is smarter than when black is brought into the color scheme.

Street or walking dresses are made on quite different lines from those followed the fashionable reception gowns of the season. There is a distinct simplicity plainness noticeable and skirts and jackets alike have very little outside trimming. The mixed cloths and plaids—the latter being not so smart as earlier in the year—are finished with bands of cloth of some solid shade, and the revers and cuffs are also of smooth cloth. Many smooth cloths have the little vest of a lighter or darker shade of the same color, and the collars and cuffs must be of the same material as the vest. All hard wear suits are short, and the skirt may be trimmed with straps of the cloth, with attached folds or with some few tucks, but however it is fashioned, there must be a decided fulness about the feet. There is still an immense amount of material necessary in the construction of any style of gown, and even the simplest sort of morning costume cannot escape. A good model for this skirt may be that laid in wide inverted box plaits each about six inches apart. Between each seam are four narrow tucks, but both plaits and tucks are opened an inch or so above the knee, so that all the desired flare is given from there down. The average walking skirt should be from two to three inches off the ground, and this is a far better and more sensible length than that worn last year, which, but barely escaping the pavement, had to be held up almost as much as a train skirt, or if not the penalty had to be paid in that the skirt wore out almost immediately about the hem, in spite of any amount of braid or patent skirt binding that might be added.

The long or three-quarter jacket is some four or five inches shorter than the coat worn last winter, and the exaggerated length, reaching almost to the deep hem of the skirt, is not seen at all. The attached skirt to the three-quarter jacket is always attractive. This year the skirt is fuller and quite evidently added just below the waist line, no belt being worn. Only at the sides are the large hip pockets, with scalloped or pointed flap, which buttons down firmly, so as to make the pocket really useful as well as ornamental. Then there is the really severe tailor model, quite plain save perhaps for the few stitched straps of the cloth trimming on coat and skirt alike. This model has the tight fitted back, and in front the jacket may be double breasted or finished down the centre, with two bands of white or black embroidered silk or of braided cloth a shade or two lighter than the rest of the material. Collar, revers and cuffs should also be of this more delicate shade.

It might be said, then, that elaboration and effect are much desired in all afternoon costumes, while, in contrast, street dresses are on a far simpler plan, the colors are less conspicuous, and this gown should portray as distinctly as the other the purpose for which it is intended.

Foreign Recipes for Cooking Beets

AMERICAN cooks have still much to learn concerning the possibilities of beets. As usually served they are simply boiled, sliced and deluged with sharpest vinegar.

Our French, German and English housewives treat the vegetable with more consideration and have divers appetizing ways of preparing it which we may copy with advantage to our cuisines.

As for its food value, it is said to keep the blood pure and improve the appetite, while without the addition of vinegar it is valuable as a flesh former.

English Methods of Cooking Beets.

The English bake beets a great deal, with a little hot water thrown over them then put into the oven. When tender they are peeled, sliced and served with a little oil and a trifle of lemon juice. A favorite salad combination with them is that of small slices or strips of uncooked beet, with uncooked celery cut in rings. This is always served on individual small plates, with either French dressing or mayonnaise. Kidney potatoes and beets sliced together, with a good sprinkling of parsley and chevril and a few atoms of tarragon or a little tarragon vinegar, are another happy combination.

Beet Root Creams.

This approved dish on the Continent as well as in England calls for one or two cooked beets, one gill of milk, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of cream, four even tablespoonfuls of flour, two eggs, one tablespoonful of grated cheese, and parsley to garnish. Peel the beets, cut in slices an inch thick and shape equally with a cutter. Now with a slightly smaller cutter stamp out the inside of each, leaving a case an eighth of an inch thick. Place on a round of fried or toasted bread and arrange in a baking tin. Melt the butter in a saucepan, and when melted add the flour. Stir until frothy, then pour in the half cup of milk and cook five minutes. Take from the fire, and when slightly cool add the yolks of the eggs, the cream, grated cheese, salt and pepper. Chop a tablespoonful of the beets left over from the stamping and stir into the mixture, together with the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Fill the cases and bake ten or twelve minutes in a brisk oven. Garnish with parsley.

Beet Root Custard.

This dish, which is almost a meal in itself, calls for two good sized beets, two large onions, four tablespoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one-half pint of milk, one-half pound of potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of flour. Boil the beets and slice thin. Stir the tablespoonful of flour with the butter in a saucepan, add the milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, salt, pepper and vinegar, and cook five minutes, stirring all the time, so that it will not curdle. Add the sliced beets and stew half an hour. Serve with a border of mashed potato, stuck around with sprigs of parsley.

Cubed Beets in Butter.

After the beets have been cooked until tender and peeled, cut in cubes, and, instead of dressing with vinegar, put one or two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add the beets, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little sugar and toss until thoroughly heated through.

Beets with Cream Sauce.

Cook and dice the beets. Make a rich cream sauce, using half chicken or veal stock, instead of all milk; toss the beets in this, then serve.

Beets with Sour Sauce.

Boil tender, remove the skins and cut in thin slices. Put half a cupful of vinegar over the fire with one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt and a good dash of pepper. When it comes to a boil add a tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in two of water. Stir constantly until it cooks smooth and pour over the beets. Serve hot.

Beet Soup.

After the beets have been cooked grate or chop them fine, then bring to the boiling point in a quart of chicken or veal stock. Put a quart of milk into the double boiler and when it boils thicken with four tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in some of the cold milk. Add seasonings of salt and pepper, turn in with the beet and chicken stock which has been cooked five or more minutes and cook together a few moments. Strain through a fine purée sieve. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter and serve hot with croutons.

Beet Marmalade.

Wash and boil as many beets as you require until very tender; drain and chop fine or rub through a purée sieve, as you prefer; measure the beets and to each cupful allow three-quarters of a cup of sugar; add lemon juice and grated lemon rind, powdered cinnamon and cloves to taste, and cook down to a jellylike consistency, taking care that it does not "catch" on the bottom. It should be quite highly spiced. This makes a delightful accompaniment to turkey or roast beef. The color is beautiful and the flavor something between cranberry and spiced currants.

Beets as a Garnish.

Beets are largely used as a garnish with fish or potato salad, on account of their beautiful color. They may be cut into rings, slices, cubes or stars, using one of the little vegetable cutters made for that purpose. At a card party recently the salad was served in an oblong block form, and the top was covered with the whites of hard boiled eggs chopped very fine. Chopped parsley was then used to divide it into four spaces, each simulating a card. The spots on the cards were cut from boiled beets.

To Prepare Beets for Boiling.

Too much pains cannot be taken in preparing the beets for boiling. Wash them as gently as you would a child's face, so as not to scratch. If you break the skin the beet bleeds and loses its distinctively rich color. Leave on at least an inch of the leafy stems, and never use a knife on them anywhere. Boil in salted water. Winter beets require much longer cooking than the summer ones, two or three hours being none too much. When tender throw into cold water, when the skins will rub off with neither waste nor trouble.

EMMA PADDOCK TELFORD.

OLD COOK BOOK LORE.

"SPREADEAGLE" sounds distinctively American, yet a recipe for making spreadeagle pudding is found in an old English cook book dated 1736. It is as good to-day as it was then. This is the recipe:—

Cut off the crust of three half penny rolls, then slice them into your pan; then set three pints of milk over the fire, make it scalding hot, but not boil; so pour it over your bread, and cover it close, and let it stand an hour; then put in a good spoonful of sugar, a very little salt, a nutmeg grated, a pound of suet after 'tis shred, half a pound of currants washed and picked, four spoonfuls of cold milk, ten eggs, but five of the whites; and when all is in stir it, but not until all is in, then mix it well, butter a dish; less than an hour will bake it.

Another old cookery book rejoiced in the title "The Art of Cookery Made Plain and Easy, Which Exceeds Anything of the Kind Ever Yet Published. By a Lady." This lady was Mrs. Hannah Glasse, to whom is accredited the original use of the saying, "First catch your hare." There was much discussion over the authorship of the book before the lady confessed, Dr. Johnson holding that the excellence of it proved that it was due to a man's wit.

One of the first cook books in the United States was one by a Miss Leslie, who told, among other things desirable to know, "How to Make Thread Lace Look Always New," "How to Clean White Bonnets" and "How to Clean Gold and Silver Embroidery." For the girl of the day there is this direction:—"To make a coat, dress or gown set in closely to the waist take about a yard and a half (more or less) of rather broad twilled tape. Sew the tape strongly in three places to the lower extremity of the inside of the back where the body joins the skirt, using sewing silk the color of the dress. The tape must be fastened in the middle and at the side seams of the back. When you put on the dress bring the tape 'round (pulling it downward as you do so) and tie it in front under the skirt below the termination of the forebody. By drawing them closely it makes the back look hollow and is a great improvement to the figure."

That was more than a half century ago.

FOR THE FRENCH STUDENT.

THERE is every encouragement in these days to the woman who wants to learn French or to burnish what she once learned. Free French lectures are to be had for the attending, delivered by eminent Frenchmen, on a variety of subjects. In the shops one may be waited upon by a French saleswoman and delude one's self with the thought that she is shopping in Paris.

How to cook French dishes is taught by a French woman in the French language.

One cannot escape French phrases in any of the theatres, done in all sorts of accents, from the cherished Parisian to that of the calloused cockney.

In order that he who runs may not read and pronounce the word amiss, an apothecary who advertises a French violet perfume in his shop window places in parenthesis after "violet" the instructive legend, "pronounced vee-o-lay."

Elaborate Girdles of Ribbon, Lace and Flowers a Distinctive Feature of This Season's Fashions

BY the way a woman defines her waist line do you determine whether or not she has any claim to membership in the smartly gowned class, for it is this little joining of skirt and bodice that tells the whole story of a woman's knowledge of the fashionable details of dress. Once considered of no consequence whatever, the belt, and its more elaborated form, the girdle, has of late assumed a very important position in the feminine wardrobe.

Dressmakers are called upon to supply original and novel effects for their smart clientèle now that a ceinture of some order goes with every costume, from the picturesque negligée to the elaborate evening gown and even to tailor effects.

Ideas and designs to be carried out in the space offered by a girdle for a fashionable woman's waist must necessarily be very limited, and when a dressmaking establishment or a tailor conceives a smart effect that suits the general run of figures he or she is pretty apt to work the design overtime. This duplicating of models, even in details of dress, is always a little bit annoying and the happiest way to escape this monotony of repetition is to design your own belts and girdles. If it isn't easy to do the entire designing by yourself, at least a little originality can be infused into one of the copied confections and a new effect secured in this way.

One girdle for each gown is by no means all that a woman requires. She must have two or three for ordinary tailor costumes to wear with her different blouses, and most of the fashionable girdles are simple enough to be easily copied at home by the girl who knows a little about shirring, gathering, pleating and boning.

Both taffeta and soft silks vie with velvet at present for first choice of material from which girdles are made, and the balance is just a little in favor of the velvet on account of its reintroduction among the fabrics of fashion. Besides, it lends itself admirably to the crushing and shirring, to say nothing of the snugness which characterizes the modish girdle.

Plain effects are usually carried out in velvet. The most popular style of this material is nothing more than a ten inch bias strip of velvet crushed into folds so that it measures about three and a half inches in front and scarcely two in the back. A silk encased whalebone to which the plaits are fastened gives the proper stiffening to the front and the same means is used in the back. Three tight square bows of velvet placed close together in a vertical row hide the closing in the back.

Cockade and rosette effects are seen on many of the gowns that stand out from the ordinary by reason of their charm.

A taffeta girdle on which smart little rosettes were used with good result was made at home by a deft fingered young woman. All she had to start with were three-quarters of a yard of blue taffeta, five pieces of whalebone, which she cut into lengths ranging from three and a half inches to five, and a spool of sewing silk to match.

First she cut a bias strip of the silk about ten inches, which she shirred down the centre and tacked to a silk encased bone three and a half inches long. This was the centre of the back. Then an inch and a half from the bottom of this bone on either side she started two other bones, placing them so that they diverged at the top. These were about an inch longer than the middle bone. The bias silk was stretched into folds over these two slanting stays, and then as the girdle came toward that part which is directly under the arms the width of the girdle was decreased to about two inches and a half. From this point it widened again suddenly and the front ends of the bias strip were shirred vertically in two five inch bones.

This formed the foundation upon which the rosette ornaments were placed. Seven of these were required for the entire girdle, and each one was made out of a bias strip of taffeta an inch and a quarter wide and six inches long. This strip was shirred with tucks three times. The two outer edges were turned under and run with a tiny tuck scarcely an eighth of an inch deep and directly through the centre of the strip ran a third.

When the tucks were all finished one side of the strip was drawn up perfectly tight to form the centre of a rosette, and the outer part was left low enough so that the silk disk would lie quite flat. Then the ends were fastened together so that the joining did not show, and there was the first rosette ready to trim the girdle.

Four of these silk button effects, which were about one inch and a half in diameter, ornamented the back of the girdle, two at the top over the slanting bones placed each side of the centre shirring, and two at the bottom, closer together. Three others were used in a perpendicular row to conceal the girdle fastening in the front.

Shaded ribbons are liked for girdles intended to be worn with light silk blouses. Yellow shading into cream, blue and pink running into the most delicate tints of these colors are very dainty and smart for evening.

It requires a yard of each of three shades of ribbon about five inches wide. Satin taffeta or liberty satin is liked best on account of the attractive way in which either variety crushes into innumerable folds. The three strips of ribbon are sewed together, and then three rows of tiny shirred tucks are run directly down the back. Three more are run at each side, so that they slope in at the bottom to give good lines to the back of the waist, and if liked a cluster of shirred tucks may be run at the sides. Only slender waists can stand this suggestion of thickness, however, so the woman whose waist measure is more than twenty-five would best omit the side shirrings.

Silk encased bones are put on the under side of the rows of shirrings and the gatherers tacked to these. No lining is necessary in a girdle made after this fashion, for the bones keep it properly stretched.

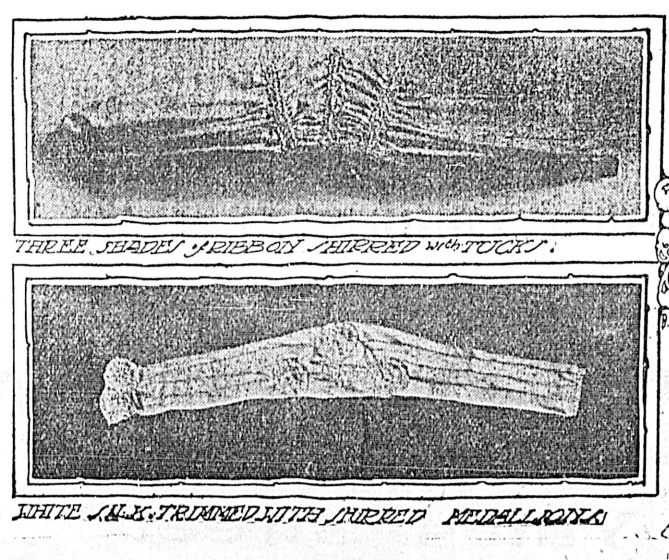
Three tiny shirred tucks placed very close together should be run directly down the front, and one cluster each side of this run so that the two converge toward the bottom will give a suggestion of thinness to almost any waist.

Fancy ribbons from five to eight inches wide showing delicate flowers stamped on pale backgrounds are made up into charming girdles that close in front with gold or jewelled clasps. A yard of the flowered ribbon and the same length of a firm white satin supply the material for such a girdle.

The two ribbons are blind stitched together at the edges and then two rows of shirring, very close together, are run directly through the middle of the ribbon from edge to edge. This is fastened to a whalebone three inches long. Two other bones a trifle longer are caught each side of the centre stiffening and the ribbon is deftly pleated over them. A gilt buckle, jewelled clasp or any fancy ornament holds the two ends to the girdle together in front. In most cases a yard of ribbon will be more than enough, but when a buckle is used an inch or so is needed for turning under at one side and three or four more are used in making the tab end, which should be shaped into a point and lined with the white silk.

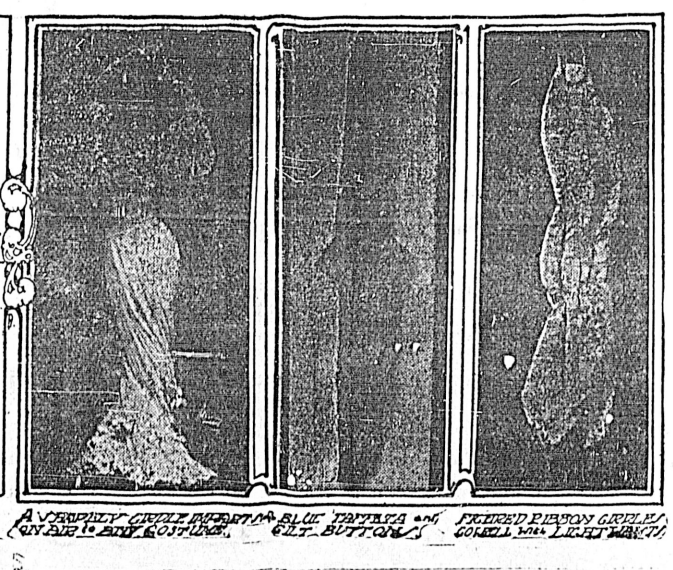
Another girdle shows a diamond shaped piece of taffeta ornamented at each point with a fancy button, and from under this piece come folds of the silk, which are gathered under an "ear" of silk in front.

All girdles are much deeper now than they were last season. In front they measure from five to eight inches, while in the back they may be almost as wide if pointed, or they may be very narrow and straight. The main thought is to secure good lines, those that will give an air of slenderness to the figure and at the same time impart smartness to the costume.



THREE SHADED RIBBON SHIRRED WITH TUCKS.

WHITE SILK TRIMMED WITH SHIRRED MEDALLIONS



A VERY PRETTY GIRDLE EFFECT—BLUE TAFFETA AND GILT BUTTONS. CAN BE USED WITH COSTUME.

FIGURED RIBBON GIRDLE, CORDED WITH LIGHT SILK.